

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

No. 9

## Do Musset in Masquerade.

On La Patrie.  
The following comedy was played in George Sand's house, with Alfred de Musset in a leading role. Music and literary that were not the only recreations in the hospitable mansion. They did not occasionally play a huge game of mystification. One day several grave, invited, among others, the professor of philosophy, who was well up in European diplomacy. At this dinner the English commons, said to be argued with a secret mission in Austria, obliged to stop on the way in Paris. The dinner was served by a young Normandy girl in peasant costume. The conversation very naturally turned upon dramatic subjects. Lermier plunged along into the deepest deductions. He pretended member of the house of mmons did not utter a word. Finally he none dropped an allusion to the "equilibrium of Europe."

The diplomat immediately indicated, a gesture full of noble dignity, his intention of saying a word.

"Would you like to know," he said, "view I take of the Equilibrium of Europe in the present grave circumstances surrounding the politics of England and continent? Here it is. I will try to give my meaning plain."

Thereupon he took his pipe, tossed it in the air giving it a rapid rotary motion, and caught it dexterously on the rim of his knife where the plate, continuing to spin, remained in equilibrium to great amazement of the guests.

"Such," exclaimed the diplomat, "is the equilibrium of Europe. Beyond that there is no safety."

A dead silence followed. The guests nattered the joke, and joined in a burst of laughter. The false diplomat proved to be Deburan, the celebrated mimic, who did not comprehend the extent of the farce until he felt some one pouring arore of cold water upon his head. He ned and saw the young Normandy girl, so humbly excused her awkwardness. George Sand, the mistress of the house, old no longer contain herself. "Don't u recognize Alfred?" she exclaimed. "h, the scoundrel! this Normandy servant is he!"

In truth it was Musset, who, once shaved and dressed with the white cap, had been led to play the difficult character to a t.

## Uncle Sam Bombarded With Relics.

From the American.

The library committee of congress are erring with proposals for the sale of various articles left by the great men of the country who departed this life from fifty to hundred years since. An appropriation \$20,000 has already been made this season to purchase a sword carried by Washington; the heirs of James Madison want a country to become the possessor of the manuscript "Book of Logic," left by their ancestor, and a proposition from an English party has been received for the sale of original copies of the correspondence and writings of Franklin while at the court of St. James. In addition, Mr. Edward Brue, of Virginia, has a portrait of Washington, tinted from life, which he would be willing to part with for a consideration. It is needless to say that a good round price is attached to all these relics, and judging on the readiness with which congress decided to purchase the Washington sword, it is not improbable that at least one or more of the articles offered will be purchased this session.

## Victim to West Point's Rigorous Law of Parade.

Such casual glimpses of West Point as he outside world gets through the opaque medium of the escapades of its dusky cadets would hardly prepare us for an illustration of antique heroism as thrilling as the Spartan suffering the devouring fox at its vitals, or the Roman holding his right hand in Porsenna's red hot coals. But a pathetic story going the rounds of the press about the martinetism and snobbery of its atmosphere have not crushed out the naivness of West Point—nor have the dissipation of "Benny Havens' O" demoralized the constancy of the young men. Archie Gibson, while on parade a few years ago, felt a violent pain in his right ear, which had before entering the academy given him some trouble. The laws of parade are rigorous, though it is to be presumed the youth construed them too literally, since only on the field of battle is a man held to risking his life in obeying orders. The cadet could not move. He felt an insect crawling into the ear. The blood began to trickle. The pain grew intolerable, but for an hour, while the troop in the manoeuvres of mimic war,

Over the green fields marching came, measureless spread like a table dread, For the cold grim dice of the iron game, he bore up without flinching. When the drill was done he fainted from loss of blood and intense pain. The insect, an ordinary tree spider, had broken the thin skin between the ear and the brain, and the boy was in great peril, but finally recovered, though warned by the physician that he could never trifle with himself; that sharp changes of temperature would unneal the wound. But he was full of the ambition and ardor of youth. He insisted on going to the plains with the famous seventh Cavalry. He was caught a year ago in one of the bitterest tempests on the frontier. His wound broke out afresh, but by careful doctoring he was able to go on. This summer, however, the worst effects of the exposure began to tell and the young lieutenant was forced to ask leave and return home. After untold agonies he died last week in St. Louis, a victim to the extreme sense of the rigor of the laws of West Point. The incident should suggest to the authorities that the boys should be taught that there are times when the strictest regulations must be disobeyed, and that this was one of them.

## GARFIELD IN THE PULPIT.

How He Used to Hunt on Saturday and Preach on Sunday.

Correspondence Cleveland Herald, February 3.

Learning that President elect Garfield was at one time pastor of the Disciples Church in Aurora, Ohio, and in fact the only one with which he was thus connected, a writer of the Herald called upon the Hon. C. R. Harmon, one of General Garfield's earliest and most influential friends, and brought up the subject by requesting the narration of any facts "that he might choose to make public."

"Yes, General Garfield preached here in the Disciples Church in 1857-58, I think. He was elected to the state senate while preaching here. Garfield, when a boy, lived in town at different times, and in haying time was a very desirable hand, but after he began going to school he was lost sight of, and when he came to the front at Hiram College this brought up the matter afresh, and the church here being rather small and Garfield being somewhat at leisure on Sunday, it was fixed up for him to come here and preach every two weeks."

"It has been denied, has it not, that Garfield was ever a reverend."

"Yes. That arises from the fact that the Disciples Church does not require a 'license' of their teachers, so that any member may conduct any public services. I do not think that he ever was a preacher in the full meaning of the word."

"Will you relate some of the circumstances of his preaching here?"

"Oh, he used to come over usually Saturday mornings and spend the day hunting. His temperament was one that could not bear the close confinement of the school room, and these Saturdays were of great pleasure to him. He was a splendid shot, and he was very successful in securing game. He would fire out all the rest of the party in trying to keep up with him. In the evening he liked to talk and discuss the news of the day, and as it was the time of the rapid ascendancy of the republican party he was a close student of the tactics of the great leaders."

"He was an unusually well informed young man, was he not?"

"Very. He could talk upon any subject, and he never seemed satisfied until he had got to the bottom of it. Sometimes he would talk all night. In the morning after breakfast he would take his Bible and a few slips of note paper and go into the parlor by himself, and 'prepare something,' as he styled it. He could not have gone over the entire subject, simply bringing out a point here and there as 'heads,' but a half hour later from these points he would preach remarkable discourses, especially noticeable for their completeness and the clearness of their argument, which must have been supplied from the speaker's stock of general information."

"What was the style of pulpit oratory?"

"Largely the same as now. The same easy grace and a voice that the rules of elocution have but slightly improved. He had a style then of wearing his hair somewhat long, and being very bushy and inclined to fall over his face, he became very dextrous in combing the heavy, tawny locks back with his fingers that made a somewhat original gesture to replace it."

## Disraeli and Literary Men.

Lord Houghton in Fortnightly Review.

It is in the treatment of the literary character that the exclusive and partial observation of Lord Beaconsfield is most apparent. Bred in a house of letters, it is, as we often find, not unnatural that the pursuit should have been distasteful to him; but, as in his writings he fully availed himself of its advantages, and from his early youth mingled, so to say, in the profession, though decidedly with other besides literary purposes, there is no reason that when he had achieved both literary and political distinction he should have dissociated himself completely from the class from which he sprang. He had the opportunity, of which his colleague in both, Lord Lytton, so amply avails himself, of that delightful exercise of patronage, that seems rather to desire equality than to ask for that gratitude which intellectual men are so shy to acknowledge, and which may be made to flatter in the very benefits it confers. In the speech of Lord Beaconsfield on the only occasion of late years when he has been pleased to forward any object in the interest, or to the honor, of literature—the meeting for the erection of a statue to Lord Byron, to which the public so coldly responded—he accompanied his homage to that poet by derogatory remarks on the contemporaries and followers of his fame. There is in truth no reason to suppose that with him the subtler intellectual emotions responded to the call of language and thought so as to find in literature the charm of life. Nor should it be forgotten that the rough elements of political action, while they cultivate the faculties, and while parliament is every day summoning the intelligence to "stand and deliver," it can hardly be expected to remain wealthy and full. Yet, if for such reasons literature would hardly expect to find in these social dramas very genial or dignified representatives, there is no reason why they should be made ridiculous and offensive. The caricature here exhibited with a monotonous repetition of words and actions only worthy of the circus, and with no relation to the incidents or purpose of the story, indicates either a malignant personal object or a general satire on the susceptibilities of the literary character. The critics have generally assumed the former; and if it is intended to be a representation of the author of "Vanity Fair," the execution is at once false and feeble. Mr. Thackeray was a member of a family that had contributed important men to every walk of life, and possessed an adequate patrimony for any profession. He spent most of his fortune imprudently in youth, and then, had a harder fight in

life than was agreeable to his luxurious tastes and not active habits. He was of too kindly a nature for the differences of wealth and position with which he came in contact to engender malice or even envy, but he let his sense of it be felt in humorous comparisons and exaggerated distinctions, and at times, when the great gloom of his existence fell too heavy on him, he did not entirely conquer a morbid discontent at the happier fates and circumstances of those he justly thought no better or wiser than himself. But his good education at a high-class school, which gave to his writings a classical flavor that distinguishes them so prominently from those of his great competitor in fiction, and his association at Cambridge with all the best of past and present culture, would alone have saved him from any similitude to the impersonation of bad taste and temper which disfigures these volumes.

## A Mobile Terrapin Farm.

Mobile Register, January 30.

A few days ago an article clipped from a Washington paper appeared in the Register, giving a description of Senator Dennis' terrapin farm in Maryland. As we have something of the sort to boast of in the neighborhood of Mobile, it may not be amiss to give our readers a description of Mr. Mulford Dorlon's great terrapin farm at Cedar Point. This projection of land is on the western shore of Mobile bay, about thirty miles below this city, and is inhabited principally by oystermen, who reap golden harvests from the many beds which furnish nearly every oyster brought to the port of Mobile. Mr. Dorlon, who keeps a store at this point, has about three acres fenced in with strong pilings. Leading to this inclosure are two canals, one on the bay side and the other on the gulf side, which supply with salt water a number of ditches ten feet wide and a hundred feet long. The sand accumulating from the excavation of these ditches is thrown on each side and used by the terrapins to sun themselves and lay their eggs in, which, if counted, would go up in the millions, and can be raked up by the bushel. In the winter season the terrapins remain imbedded in the mud of the ditches, where they stay until springtime, never touching a morsel of food. A system of sluices enables Mr. Dorlon to keep the ditches full of salt water, or drain them at pleasure, and he is not at all dependent on the tide for that purpose.

The number of terrapins on the farm, as far as can be ascertained and by the closest calculation, is between 20,000 and 25,000, and in the course of the next three, or four years will be something hard to calculate. About May 1, 1880, he purchased of terrapins from the country people on the Mississippi Sound, and takes all he can secure at \$4 a dozen, and that generally averages about 8,000 a year added to his farm, outside of those bred therein. The inhabitants of Mississippi and Alabama hunt the terrapins with dogs trained for that purpose. The dog barks when he finds one, and the hunter immediately secures it by going to the spot where the dog points.

The cost of feeding the terrapins, which as we have said, is only done in the summer, is about one dollar for the season, and the price per dozen in New York has varied from eighteen to eight dollars. The food, which consists of crabs and fish, is caught with a seine in front of the farm, and really very little expense is attached to the raising of these valuable land tortoises. Mr. Dorlon begins to ship about October 1, and then on to about May 10. He generally sends his to Savannah by rail, and thence to New York by steamer, averaging about 12,000 per season, and had it not been for a disastrous hurricane which some time ago washed out Mr. Dorlon's farm, it would to-day be the greatest terrapin farm in the world. He can always ship all he can get, for there is a ready market for these delicacies.

## The Truth About the Grant Subscription.

New York Times.

A paragraph from the Washington Star in regard to the New York subscriptions to a fund for ex-presidents has been reproduced with apparent belief in its accuracy by the usually well-informed New York Sun, and has been accepted as an item of current news by the ill-informed New York correspondents of country newspapers. The paragraph proceeds on a somewhat ludicrous misrepresentation of facts. The most radical misrepresentation it contained is the statement that the Philadelphia Grant "has reduced the New York Times fund to a small figure, and the amount subscribed to that fund will probably be returned to the subscribers." This statement is without the slightest basis of truth. The New York Times fund, without any aid from Philadelphia or Boston, has all but reached the contemplated amount of \$250,000, and no subscriber has, as alleged by the Star, expressed the slightest desire to withdraw his subscription. It would, indeed, be singular had such been the case, since the Philadelphia subscriptions were virtually closed before the Times fund was fairly started. It may be added that the majority of the subscriptions to that fund have been given with the declared purpose of providing an annuity for ex-President Grant, and that it will rest with the donors to say whether the future destination of the fund shall conform to the terms originally proposed in these columns.

## Praise at Last.

Denver News.

It is a good sign of repentance on the part of the Hayes administration when the head of the cabinet, Secretary Evarts, interests himself in promoting the international monetary congress, which, under the present temper of the times, is calculated to help silver to a large extent, even if the ratio of sixteen to one, that which now obtains in our coinage, is finally adopted. This country can afford it much better than abroad.

## THE TWENTIETH PRESIDENT.

Garfield to be Inaugurated Amid a Scene of Pomp and Splendor, the Like of Which Washington has Never Seen. Arrangements for the Accommodation of Visitors.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Garfield will be the twentieth president of the United States, as his inauguration will mark the close of the twentieth year of the supremacy of the republican party. The residents of Washington, together with the foremost representatives of the party, have determined that the event shall be celebrated as has no similar event before in the history of the country. To this end money has been subscribed with lavish hand, and the enterprise and energy of the general committee in pushing things so steadily as to insure an overwhelming success is certainly commendable. The national capital will, on the fourth of March, present a scene which cannot but be a most remarkable one.

The city itself will be fairly hidden beneath gay colors, public and private buildings will show forth resplendent in their rich decorations, while over the broad thoroughfares will be thrown arches almost without number. On Pennsylvania avenue it is proposed to erect thirty-eight grand arches—one for each state in the union. In addition to these triumphal arches of the most majestic character will be placed at either end of the avenue—one at the entrance to the capital grounds and the other at the treasury buildings. With such striking accessories, the military parade cannot but be greatly enhanced, and the spectacle, as the line of march is taken up toward the capital building, will be one to be remembered for years. The military display will doubtless be the greatest since the war, as number of organizations having so far perfected their arrangements for attending is so large as to make it probable that the line of soldiers will extend from the treasury building to the capitol grounds. The most pleasing and inspiring feature will be the intermingling of the Blue and Gray, for, in the grand procession, will be companies from many of the southern states. The question of affording accommodations for the immense number of people who will be in attendance has been one of no ordinary moment, and as it is gratifying to announce been satisfactorily settled. The general committee at Washington has been in close consultation with the management of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, who owns and operates the only double track road, to Baltimore, and between the two cities in a single hour's time. The arrangement entered into is that the Baltimore and Ohio shall run half hour trains between the two cities, and thus practically the Baltimore hotels are thrown open for the accommodation of the people present at the inauguration. The fare will not exceed sixty (60) cents each way; and as the Washington depot of the road immediately adjoins the capitol grounds, and the Baltimore depot is but a few minutes' walk from the leading hotels, the probabilities are that those who stop in Baltimore will be enabled to reach the capitol fully as soon as those who stop at the Washington hotels. The rates at the Baltimore hotels have always been remarkably moderate, and there will be no increase in them. The Baltimore and Ohio being the only direct route from Cincinnati to the west to Washington, the company is making the most extensive preparations for the immense number of people which will pass over it next month. The famous "Daisy Train" will be run in as many sections as are necessary to accommodate all comers; and, as this train is seven hours quicker to Washington than the fastest trains on any other line, there can be no question of its carrying the immense number of people.

Leaving Cincinnati it reaches Washington the next day at noon, while, by any other line, the national capitol cannot be reached until night. The new Baltimore and Ohio sleepers will be attached to all trains, and every possible facility will be perfected to insure the most complete satisfaction to all patrons.

## Bernhardt in America.

Paris Correspondent London Times.

The Gazette Anecdote, published by Jouast and edited by M. D. Heyll, gives some curious details about the sojourn of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt in America. During the twenty-four representations at New York, Mlle. Bernhardt played Adrienne Lecouvreur three times, the receipts being 68,000; Franc Frou, six times, with 115,000; The Duke of Camellias, six times, with 127,000; Hernani, four times, with 31,000; Phedre, twice, with 304,000; and The Sphinx, three times, with 50,000. Rachel, in 1855, gave thirty representations, among which Phedre four times, with 77,000; Adrienne Lecouvreur, six times, with 100,000. The average receipts of Rachel were 17,000; those of Mlle. Bernhardt about 20,000, but it must be stated that the first night of Adrienne Lecouvreur produced 28,000; which reduces the receipts netted for the others to 19,000. At Boston, Mlle. Bernhardt gave thirteen representations, with 246,000, an average of 19,000. If I am not mistaken, the average receipts of the forty representations given by the Comedie Francaise in London the year before last was 25,000; the average of the Comedie Francaise in Paris during the whole year being, I believe, 5,000, without reckoning the subsidy, a sum which was much exceeded in 1878 during the exhibition.

## Conjunction of Venus and Jupiter this Month.

Providence Journal.

An important epoch in the February phases of Venus, is her conjunction with Jupiter, which occurs exactly at midnight, on the evening of the 21st. The two planets will then meet and pass each other, Venus being a little more than three degrees north of Jupiter. Last autumn, Jupiter was just coming up in the East, while

Venus, nearly at her most distant point, was descending in the west, the whole celestial arch intervening between them. Ever since, they have been approaching, and the distance to be accomplished before they meet, quickly to separate, is plainly apparent. If Venus would only occult, or pass over Jupiter, it would be a sight to be remembered for a lifetime, but she wends on her resistless path three degrees to the north, and students of the stars must be contented with comparatively beautiful aspects when transcendent ones are beyond their reach. Venus and Jupiter, therefore, divide the honors of the month, and no one who looks above on starlit nights can fail to detect the two most brilliant stars that adorn the celestial sphere. Venus will be known at a glance, as fairest and brightest of the twinkling train, and Jupiter, perched above her on the celestial pathway, though shorn of its brilliant rays as he travels far from earthly domains, is second only to the starry queen. Venus now sets at 9 o'clock; at the end of the month about a quarter before 10 o'clock.

## Silver-Bearing Trees.

Pacific Record.

It is seldom that Dame Fortune bestows her caresses on the people who are worthy of them, yet in the case of Henry Freudenthal and Louis Hassell, it would seem that that old lady had at last come to her right mind and had been ever so lavish of her favors on two deserving young men. On the 24th of December, Freudenthal and Hassell, chloriders in the Thompson & McNally, at Silver Reef, Nevada, were putting a hole into unusually hard rock, when suddenly the entire face of the drift gave way with a booming sound into a black abyss 200 feet deep. Hassell, who was turning the drill at the time, instantly sprang backward, thereby saving himself from being carried downward with the huge mass of rock. The astonished chloriders realized that an immense cave was before them. Two hundred feet over head, and faintly seen by candlelight, frowned its dome-like ceiling, the further extremity of which was lost in the darkness. Two hundred feet below, firm and upright, stood a forest of huge trees. Ropes were procured and the chloriders descended into the forest, which was found to be petrified. On some of the trees strange characters were inscribed. Various mosses, also petrifications, appeared green and life-like, covering the ground. All these petrifications carry silver. Some of the samples broken from the trees assay as high as \$200 per ton. Last evening, in company with a wonderful cave and found the dimensions as follows: Length, 805 feet; width, 75 to 100 feet; height from the bottom to ceiling or roof, 375 to 400 feet.

## English Comic Papers.

Punch.

Foot and mouth disease—Gout from glutony.

The Public School-Boy.—Mamma—"I am dreadfully disappointed with your report this term, George. Why, at your age (thirteen) dear papa had won two scholarships, and a few years later he was Senior Wrangler." Dear Papa (waking out of stupor)—"Yes, my boy, and if I'd been a lazy dunce like you I should have grown to measure over six feet in height, and forty-eight inches round the chest (as you will), and by this time I should have been Lord Chief Justice at least (as you may if you only go on), whereas—"

Scene—Country Post-office—Postmaster—"What's your pleasure, ma'am?" Old Lady (who has but a vague idea of Mr. Fawcett's scheme)—"Just put me up sixpenny worth of Consols, please; and, look here, you needn't keep 'em for me. I'll take 'em away."

Flats.—People who do not live in them. Best place to see the Old Year out—The New Inn.

Great Bored.—The St. Gothard Tunnel, long sermons, and the rebels at the Cape.

The Superior Animal.—His Aspect When Abroad—Model—"See my picture at the exhibition, sir?" Artist—"Well, no; I can't say I did." Model—"Ah, I thought as much. I'm Mr. Splodger's Hajax a dayling. Even the missus and kids didn't rightly know me, not at first." (N.B.—The model's missus is very much the missus when the model is at home.)

Quite Right, Too—New Master—"Hang it, Thompson!—Johnson, or whatever your confounded name is—didn't you hear me ask you, five minutes ago, whether the cook had made a rice pudding to-day?" New Butler—"Well—yes—sir—I did." New Master—"Then why don't you go and see?" New Butler—"Well, you know best, sir, I daresay; but, upon my word of honor, if this is a house rice pudding comes up to the dining room in, I should like to give notice."

From Fun.

ON LAW.—"Is it law you're talking about? Look, now, when I was a sauder I shot twenty men for the queen, and she gave me a pinshun; but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for myself, bedad, I'd be tried for murder. There's law for ye."

There's a use for everything—Small child—"Bread—bread." Nurse—"Now of course you know what bread is made from, and what it is for?" Small Child—"It is made from flour and yeast, and everybody knows what it's for." Smaller Child—"Yes, I should think so; it's to put jam, and treacle, and butter on—that's what it's for."

"Misconstrued, Poor Man"—Dirty and objectionably familia tradesman—"I assure you, ladies, I am a-doin' a most enormous business! I sell everything on the small profits and quick returns principle. I never 'aves anythink on my hands I wish to get rid of." Young Lady—"No, I suppose it would mean rather a serious outlay in the way of soap and water if you did wish to get rid of it."

## Josephine's Palace and an Old Tree.

London Telegraph.

Malmaison, despite its interesting historical associations, is doomed to destruction. Already the park surrounding it has been converted into building lots, upon which villas, such as the Parisian bourgeois delights in, are rapidly springing up, and the chateau itself, which has passed into private hands, is said to be on the eve of demolition. Its only occupant at present is an old female caretaker, who has been employed in the chateau for nearly half a century. She has a curious story to tell of a strange and romantic coincidence connected with the melancholy fate of the late Prince Imperial. It would appear that a few days before the outbreak of hostilities, between France and Germany, the youthful prince visited Malmaison, and spent several hours in the park, at play. As he was about to return to Paris, toward evening, a violent thunder storm burst over the park, and a magnificent tree which had been planted by Napoleon I., in the presence of the Empress Josephine, was struck by lightning. The people inhabiting the neighborhood of Malmaison thought fit to interpret this natural accident as an evil omen for the Prince Imperial. The tree was seriously injured, and every effort was made to save its life, but in vain. It gradually withered and died. Late in the spring of 1879 the intendat of the chateau gave orders that it should be cut down as well as some other decayed timber defacing the park. On the first of June accordingly the shattered Napoleonic tree was felled to the earth, and that very day the gallant Prince Imperial was slain by Zulu assegais in far-distant Africa. He, strangely enough, was the last Napoleon who set foot in Malmaison Park, and the coincidence of his melancholy fate with that of the tree planted by his great ancestor was, to say the least of it, a most remarkable fulfillment of a dismal forecast, the offspring of popular superstition.

## William Stuart's Okra Soup.

Springfield Republican.

A funny story comes from eastern Connecticut which is well vouched for. During the war William Stuart, the theatrical manager and writer, was to give a dinner party at his house, near the Pequot, at New London, at which he desired to furnish okra soup. Finding none in the city, he telegraphed to New York to a firm there to advise him whether they could supply him. Next day, in the midst of a Star, came one addressed to Mr. Stuart, which read, "We have got Okra." By mistake the address was omitted in copying, and the telegram sent to the Star office with the war news, which he totally misconceived, and at once got out a big bulletin—"Another great victory by the Union forces! We have got Okra!"

Mademoiselle Bernhardt's letters home must give the French curious notions of Americans. She relates that in one theatre her religious susceptibilities were torn all to shreds by a head or Christ which was put on the stage to represent Racine. According to her own story she gave the stage manager a specimen of real acting such as none of her great roles permit. Her maternal yearnings, too, are dwelt upon with anguish. Her babe has written her that he is so impatient to see his adored mamma that he is going to take a small boat and come over the sea to meet her. This babe is a strapping boy of sixteen, at the school Louis Le Grand. Mademoiselle has mamma in is deadly terror lest he put this prattle into execution, and says she looks daily in the papers to see if a small boat has been met on the billows. Meanwhile the main chance is not forgotten. Her Parisian adorers are kept in mind of her doings by long and prosy letters over her own name in various presses—all keyed in the most flamboyant strain of glorification after her success among the barbarians. All Paris is envying her the money she is raking together here and anticipating the new splendor and petites dejeuner in the Avenue Villiers when the great comedienne gets home.

## Happy Pair.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

For the first time in the history of Colorado, Arapahoe and Lake can truly sympathize with each other. Both have been practically disfranchised by the outlying cow counties.

## The Motion Improved.

From the Georgetown Courier.

When Mr. Lee, of Jefferson, moved that Coulter's "Indian and skunk bill" be "chucked under the table," his motion should have included the author. With that provision it undoubtedly would have passed quite as unanimously as it did without it.

## A State Remark.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The Denver Tribune says, "the next time the legislature meets in Denver better quarters will be provided." That story has been published in the Denver dailies until it has become decidedly stale. But then, no matter, the next meeting of the legislature will be held in Pueblo.

## Fortunate Colorado Springs

From the Leadville Chronicle.

Colorado Springs seems to be a fortunate place. It has a first-rate chance of getting the state capital; but one substantial boon it has already secured beyond all peradventure, and that is the main office of the Denver and Rio Grande line. Not only the Colorado, but the Old Mexico office as well, will be located there.



## TELEGRAPHIC

## SENATOR CARPENTER DEAD

## Effect on the Organization of the Senate.

## Question of His Successor Agitated.

## Fatal Shooting Affray at Golden.

## Sherman's Action to Relieve the Money Market.

## The Canada Pacific and Our Trade.

## COLORADO.

## The Denver Stock Exchange.

DENVER, February 23.—The Denver Stock Exchange completed its organization with a full board of prominent capitalists and General F. J. Marshall president and H. A. W. Tabor vice president. It proposes to proceed to the active business of an exchange. The plan of organization, the place of organization and the heavy capitalists who have organized it insure its permanence and activity.

## Fatal Shooting at Golden.

GOLDEN, February 24.—There was a shooting affray at David Kramer's boarding house at one o'clock this morning resulting in the fatal wounding of David Buffmeyer, a fireman in the employ of the Colorado Central road. There was a dance in progress and Buffmeyer entered the house, paid a bill he owed the proprietor and stepped out, when some parties outside threw a stone against the door. Kramer and a man named Lynch came to the door and fired, the shot passing through the fleshy part of Buffmeyer's arm and lodged in the left side, producing a fatal wound. Lynch left town and has not yet been arrested. It is thought the shot was intended for other parties, the shooting of Buffmeyer being accidental. Kramer was arrested but on preliminary examination was released, evidence showing Lynch to be the party who did the shooting.

## Attempt at Suicide.

DENVER, February 24.—Mattie Walby residing two doors below the Tremont House, had taken an overdose of morphine this evening; one dose was administered an hour later; result doubtful.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Washington News.

## THE EADS SHIP RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Captain Eads' ship railway scheme died hard in congress. It was supposed that the Floyd-King fracas in the house the other day gave a quietus for the session but Eaton came to the rescue in the senate the other day, offering a resolution declaring that the interests of the people of the United States are so involved in the subjects of ship canals and other ways for transportation across the isthmus that the government, with the frankness due all other people and governments hereby asserts its will and insists that its consent is the necessary condition precedent to the execution of any such project and also to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canal, or other ways, either in peace or war. This is a very innocent-looking manifesto, but it serves to reopen the whole subject and it is already understood that Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is preparing an elaborate speech, which he will deliver this week. He will not have much to say respecting the Eaton resolution, but will make an exhaustive argument in behalf of Eads' ship railroad and the Tehuantepec route, which he earnestly believes in. He is offering first to his own country the profit of participating in the Mexican concession to Eads, which permits him to allow the United States conjointly with Mexico, to discriminate in her own behalf in the matter of tolls, and says if Eads should be repulsed by the United States and should make a tender to England, she would accept the proposition and confer honorary titles and pensions on him besides.

## CABINET PREDICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—A republican senator of prominence and influence said very positively to a reporter of the western associated press to-day: "If you telegraph that Robert Lincoln will be secretary of war, Senator Sargent, of California, secretary of the navy, and Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general, you will name three of Garfield's cabinet. Sargent was chairman of the senate committee and studied naval affairs closely; McVeagh is son-in-law of Simon Cameron; Senator Logan sticks to the assertion that Lincoln will be secretary of war."

NEW YORK, February 23.—The Times says there seems to be a general disposition to regard the secretaryship of the interior as a minor appointment, which may simply be given to anybody who claims to represent the northwest or Pacific slope, or some other section of the country supposed to be ready to accept something short of the treasury or state department. The Times thinks the interior department is second to none in importance, and that no name has been mentioned in connection with the place which does not fall ridiculously below the standard of capacity required. It is perfectly safe to say that the successor of Schurz will not be second among the

politicians of sectional fame or harmonizing potentiality to those who have been mentioned in connection with the place, and we must decline to believe that Garfield proposes to have one there.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Tribune has a Mentor special, which is summarized in its head lines as follows: Garfield is now understood to have crossed his rubicon state as reported to be prepared as follows: Secretary of state, J. G. Blaine; secretary of the treasury, Chas. J. Folger; secretary of the navy, Nathan Goff; postmaster general, Charles Foster; attorney general, General Howe; secretary of war, Davis; of California; secretary of the interior, either Wilson or Allison, of Iowa, Lincoln was left out because Illinoisians have all got the big head. Goff had a sure thing all the time; so had Foster, Howe was lucky. In the course of the special the following statement was made: Davis, of California, is said to be a very good man. He is at present a congressman from that state and was defeated last fall by General Rosecranz. Mr. Davis and Mr. Garfield are firm friends.

A gentleman whose opportunity for absolute knowledge is unquestioned and who has recently been at Mentor says the above is but the wildest guessing. He strikes from the above list the name of Folger, Goff, Howe, and Davis. He says Conkling will have to take a back seat in this administration, and Blaine will be the dominant factor; that Robert Lincoln will undoubtedly get a portfolio; that Folger has no showing and that California may yet get recognized. Above all he says Garfield is so close mouthed that not one of the newsmongers has been able to pump him and that he is so discreet that nobody feels injured at his reticence.

New York's new senator (Platt) thinks both the friends and enemies of Senator Conkling will be taken care of and General Garfield will try by his appointments to harmonize the differences which have existed in the republican party in that state. Senator Robertson, he thinks, will be sent to a foreign mission. As to the announcement that Postmaster James will be made postmaster-general, Platt says the statement is premature. He does not think it probable. While the New York postmaster is friendly to Senator Conkling he is not the latter's first choice for a cabinet position.

## CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINET.

Direct and positive information has been received in the city from General Garfield within the last few days in regard to the subject of giving the Pacific coast a representative in his cabinet, which is in substance as follows: He is strongly inclined to fill some one of the cabinet positions by an appointment from California but has not yet fully determined whether the pressing claims of other states and sections will admit of his leaving a place for the Pacific coast at all. The present probability, however, is decidedly in favor of the reservation of a cabinet appointment for California, and in the event General Garfield's choice will fall upon one of the names who he has for some time had under consideration, namely, those of ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent and Congressman Horace Davis. Which one of the two will in this case be selected has not yet been disclosed and the personal friends of both gentlemen in this city seem to be equally confident; but the general impression of Garfield's most intimate friends in congress is that the chances of Horace Davis now preponderate.

## COLORADO SCHOOL LANDS.

The senate to day passed to bill introduced by Hill, of Colorado, to enable that state to take lands for school purposes in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands. This bill accomplishes two important objects; for it not only gives Colorado the privilege of selecting several thousand acres in lieu of that withheld, but also for the first time provides for promptly and definitely determining what land in the 16th and 36th sections is mineral and what is non mineral. It is provided that upon the secretary of the interior's deciding as to the character of the land the title of the state to such land shall thereby be permanently settled, and hence no disquieting question in regard to its character can be raised thereafter.

## WASHINGTON BREVITIES.

The amount of legal tenders received by the treasury yesterday from national banks for the retiring circulation was \$280,000. The deposits since the passage of the funding bill by the senate aggregate \$4,792,700. Attorney General Devens expresses the opinion that additional legislation is not necessary to protect the right of the United States.

The house bill pending in the senate to protect purchasers of articles against patent vendors, is regarded by the senate as imperfect. The senate proposes to offer a substitute with provisions so sweeping as to protect all innocent purchasers of patented articles and to punish men who attempt to extort a royalty from innocent purchasers.

A great deal of comment is made on the fact that the president's message to be delivered at the opening of congress has not been printed. There have been numerous applications for it. The agricultural appropriation bill appropriates \$10,000 for reclamation of arid lands by means of experimental artesian well boring. Belford obtained an increase of this amount to \$30,000 in the committee of the whole, but his amendment was finally defeated.

Vice President-elect Arthur visited the senate chamber in company with Conkling, who introduced him to many senators on both sides of the chamber. Blaine also made his re-appearance in the senate after a long absence. He was heartily congratulated by democrats as well republican associates. He subsequently had a talk with Arthur.

## Senator Carpenter Hopelessly Ill.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—A telegram from Senator Carpenter's daughter to friends here states the senator is very low. Physicians have given up hope.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Senator Carpenter's condition at midnight is reported hopelessly by physicians. It is thought he may possibly live several days, yet death is expected hourly.

## RELIEVING THE MONEY MARKET.

It is learned upon good authority, though not yet officially, that Secretary Sherman intends to pay out the five millions already received from banks retiring circulation and all which come in from that source in the purchase of bonds. This is in addition to the notice sent this morning in relation to redeeming on presentation, the bonds embraced in the hundred and first call.

Secretary Sherman states, relative to the present movement of national banks to retire their circulation, that this movement of the banks is to avoid the operations of the fifth section of the funding bill, which provides that from and after a certain date three per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, necessarily has brought into the treasury large sums of money; that it only affects the money market in the city of New York where deposits must be made, and draws directly from the banks or street currency needed there for business operations. Secretary Sherman says he can and will pay out this money; and also surplus revenue in payment for bonds for the sinking fund offered at par and accruing interest; that the treasury can't interpose further than to apply its surplus currency in excess of the redemption fund to the reduction of the public debt. Called bonds are preferred, but if these are not offered sides will probably be taken on the same terms; namely, at par and accruing interest. Bonds must be sent to Washington to be rectified, but will promptly be paid for at either of the principal depositories of the United States.

## CARPENTER'S DEATH.

The senate received in mournful silence the announcement by Cameron of his colleague's death. Cameron made a few appropriate remarks and offered a resolution expressive of the profound sorrow of the senate and providing that the senate take charge of the remains and remove them to Milwaukee in charge of the sergeant at arms, and that the senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourn. Pendleton seconded the resolution in a heartfelt speech and the senate adjourned.

The death of Senator Carpenter will make it impossible for the republicans to control the organization of the next senate immediately upon its assembling, even if Mahone or Davis will vote with the republicans. The Wisconsin legislature cannot constitutionally fill the vacancy prior to the second Tuesday after receiving notice from the governor of its existence. Hence, no election can take place before March 8th, and it will probably be delayed beyond that date, as a number of powerful competitors for the succession are already in the field. Philletus Sawyer, who has been elected to succeed Angus Cameron, comes from eastern Wisconsin, and the western portion of the state will now claim the right to furnish a successor to Carpenter. Among the most prominent candidates are ex-Senator Howe, Bross, Keys, and Governor Pound, and possibly Senator John P. Spooner, whose present term expires on the 4th of March.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—News from Madison of a reliable character states that a combination of forces against E. W. Keys narrows the contest between Keys and Senator Cameron for successor to Carpenter. It is believed here that Cameron will succeed.

## Senator Carpenter Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Senator Carpenter passed away quietly, his wife, son and daughter, Dr. Fox, of Milwaukee, and C. G. Williams, of Wisconsin, being present. He sank quietly away without a struggle, simply dying from exhaustion incident to the disease that had spent itself upon his system. Three days ago vapor baths were tried upon him with apparent success, and delusive hopes were held out that he would recover.

His health has been failing for about two years past. Several times he has been down with no expectation of recovery. His naturally strong constitution enabled him to rally from these several attacks but he has been almost wrecked the past six months. It is thought his death was caused directly by Bright's disease of the kidneys. There was general dissolution of vital energies. Yesterday afternoon he had improved considerably and it was expected he might again be able to get about. During the night, however, he grew worse and it was known he could not live. Last Friday he was out in his carriage and called upon the president and the several departments. He went to bed next day and never rose again.

Arrangements for the usual congressional honors in connection with the funeral are not yet decided upon, and the funeral services will take place at the senator's late residence at 2.30 Sunday next. The remains will then be deposited temporarily in a vault in the congressional cemetery and be conveyed to Wisconsin accompanied by a committee of five senators and the sergeant at arms soon after the close of the present session. A congressional committee to escort the remains to Wisconsin will be named by the vice president to-morrow. Ex Governor Dillingham and wife, of Vermont, are on their way to attend the funeral.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Preparations have been made for a great memorial display in respect to the memory of the deceased Wisconsin senator. His last wish was to have his remains cremated and arrangements are making to carry out that wish. His law partner pays a warm tribute to his qualities of head and heart. In an interview with a reporter it was learned that the insurance on his life amounts to \$50,000. The question of his successor is already agitating. Prominent politicians have gone to Madison. The general belief here is that A. Cameron or H. Ruble will be chosen. Judge Charles E. Dyer is not a candidate but is favorably mentioned. The Milwaukee Herald decries the election of H. Ruble. Every effort will be made to choose a successor before March 4th. The opinion of lawyers is that the legislature can act immediately on official notification of the vacancy. At Madison both houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of Carpenter.

## FUNDING BILL.

The house will probably pass the senate bill removing the tax of bank deposits. Influence

of both houses say this fact will be compensation for the 3 per cent. bill. The ways and means committee this morning considered senate amendments of the funding bill. The majority were agreed to. Section 4 was amended; authorizing the secretary of the treasury to use from time to time not over 50,000,000 at one time of standard gold and silver coin in the treasury to redeem 5 and 6 per cents., and authorizing him at any time to apply surplus money in the treasury to purchase or redeem any bonds or treasury notes. Section 5 was amended by extending from July 1st to September 1st the time when banks must deposit new bonds to secure circulation. The committee met again to-morrow. Friends of the bill intend to move to consider it and concur in the senate amendments. Some members prefer the slower way of non concurrence and reference to a conference committee. It may yet fail to pass if opinions are divided as to procedure.

## UTE INDIAN AGREEMENT.

Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, has just rendered a decision in the matter of Ute Indian contracts, in which he maintains since the act of March 31, 1871, no treaty could be made with an Indian nation or tribe with the United States; that an agreement may be made with such nations or tribes in pursuance of an act of congress, that it is the general rule that as to the rights of other governments under the treaty it takes effect from its date, to which ratification relates back, but so far as it operates in individual rights the doctrine of relation does not apply and it takes effect from its final ratification; that the agreement authorized by the act of June 15, 1880, relative to the Ute Indians, is not a treaty, and that under said agreement and act the annual interest to be distributed per capita to the Ute Indians is to be computed as commencing September 11, 1880.

## Cheap Rates From Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Rock Island made a heavy cut in rates between here and the Missouri river for Colorado business to-day so that the rate on first-class freight which was 80 cents from Chicago to Denver is now only 30 cents, and the other three classes are reduced in the same proportion.

## Pennsylvania Elects a Senator.

HARRISBURG, February 23.—The 35th ballot for United States senator resulted in the formal election of John I. Mitchell. The vote was: Mitchell, 150; Wallace, 92; MacVeagh, 1.

## Who will be His Successor?

CHICAGO, February 24.—A private dispatch from a well informed gentleman at Madison, Wisconsin, says: Our legislature will be notified of the death of Senator Carpenter this evening. Under the law of congress his successor cannot regularly be elected till March 9th, the vacancy not having occurred during a recess of the legislature. The suggestion has been made that the legislature will adjourn after the 9th, and call a special session, and will permit the governor to appoint a successor. The question might arise, however, as to the legality of such an appointment and action by the legislature.

## New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Commercial Bulletin says: The money stringency of to day has not been equalled since the great panic of '73, stock brokers having paid as high as 7 1/2 of one per cent per day in addition to six per cent per annum. This extreme rate was paid between two and three in spite of the fact that the treasury came to the rescue in the shape of an order received by the United States assistant treasurer here, a little before noon, in which he gave notice that any of the twenty five million dollar five per cents. called on the 21st will be paid on presentation at Washington, the price at which they will be received being par and accrued interest up to date of presentation. This had great influence on the stock market, which opened very weak, declined one to five per cent, and gave indications of a panic. As soon as the news came what looked like a bull panic was changed to a bear panic, prices having suddenly advanced one to six per cent. At this advance speculators began to consider whether any large amount of those bonds could be got hold of, or to present for payment and the rise did not hold but during the remainder of the day the stock market was very feverish with frequent fluctuations between the highest and lowest figures of the day, but closing prices were nearer to the highest than the lowest.

## Canadian Pacific.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Tribune says: Evidently the Canadians do not expect the Pacific railroad to draw any trade from our western states and territories. The charter their parliament has given to the new syndicate prohibits trade of any branches of the line within 15 miles of the American border. Instead of reaching out for our trade they are afraid our railroads will grasp a portion of that yet to be developed in their own northwestern provinces and divert it from Montreal and Quebec.

The Canadian enterprise, although a highly important one in its bearing on the settlement of Manitoba and British Columbia and on the problem of the Dominion's future, will not be likely to exercise any appreciable effect on the currents of transcontinental trade in this country. We shall have three Pacific roads in operation before the Canada line is built. They will all be competitors for their China, Japan and Australian trade and each will possess a decided advantage in the matter of distance from ocean to ocean.

## Gold in New York.

BUFFALO, February 24.—A special to the Times relates the discovery of a gold and silver quartz ledge in the town of Hamburg, nine miles from Buffalo, which appears well authenticated. The names of several prominent men of that section are given in connection with it. The ledge was discovered last August. Pieces of rock were subjected to careful assay, yielding \$1150 to the ton. Mining operations commenced last October under the superintendence of Charles E. Reeves, formerly of California, and excavations reveal a sunken ledge with an over hanging wall on one side. The latest assay from the lowest depth excavated shows \$6929 to the ton. A company has been organized, embracing T. S. and J. H. Husted, Jno. Ansteths, of the firm S. A. Barton, Son & Co., Chas. A. Rupp, a prominent builder and L. A. Banks. The most surprising and startling thing in the whole matter is that the gold and silver bearing quartz should make its appearance where the geological condition of the country would seem to contradict the possibility of its existence.

## Dueling Murder.

DARLINGTON, S. C., February 24.—In today's proceedings in the trial of Colonel Cash for the murder of Colonel Shannon in a duel last summer, the court room was crowded. The jury was formed without much trouble, composed exclusively of whites, the defence challenging every negro called. Eye witnesses testified to the facts of the duel and Cash was heretofore published. Several witnesses took their position to be certain to kill Shannon, and Cash replied that he would do it as sure as there was a world.

## What Hancock Will Do at Washington.

NEW YORK, February 24.—General Hancock was interviewed to-day in regard to his intended visit to Washington during the inauguration. He declines to talk on political subjects, but said he thought it only proper for him to accept the polite and formal invitation given him. He was asked to be the guest of the chairman of the committee, but has engaged rooms at Wormley's, in order that he may be free to receive callers without imposing upon his host. He has not decided whether his attendance will be in a military or in a civilian capacity. It is his intention not to attend the ball in the evening, but he will be present in the senate chamber during the inaugural ceremonies.

## Accident on the Rail.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., February 24.—A mail train on the New York & Midland railway this morning was wrecked by a broken rail just east of Ogdensburg. A combined smoking and mail car and a passenger coach went down a steep embankment twelve feet high, turning over twice. Both instantly took fire from overturned stoves and burned up. The passengers, over a dozen in number, were all got out alive, some slightly scorched and more or less hurt, but none fatally.

## Whittaker Court Martial.

NEW YORK, February 24.—In the Whittaker court martial Cadet Burnett, recently stationed in New Mexico, but who found Whittaker when he was bound, gave a public exhibition of the manner in which he was lying. Having a cadet jacket, a bedstead and the whole outfit in the court room he tied himself as he claimed Whittaker was tied and created quite a sensation under the coaching of the judge and advocate general.

## Knights of Momus.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The Knights of Momus celebrated their seventh anniversary to night. There were in the procession seventeen royal cars handsomely decorated and illustrating scenes from popular subjects. The city hall and many residences and business houses were illuminated.

## Steamer Lost.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says the agents of the steamship Bristol City, which sailed from this port for Bristol, December 28th, and which has not been heard from since, fear all hopes of her safety must be abandoned. The owners in Bristol still think they may yet reach Bristol. The vessel was commanded by Captain John A. Peters and had a crew of 28, mostly married men living near Bristol. She carried no passengers. Her cargo was mostly provisions. She was an iron vessel, built in 1879, and was known as a water ballast steamer. She was 1,134 tons, 260 feet long, and owned by C. Hill & Sons, of Bristol, England.

## Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, February 24. Silver bars, 113 1/2. Money stringent. Governments weak. Stocks closed irregular. Following are the quotations:—  
Western Union, 115 1/2; Panama, 22 1/2; Quicksilver, 14 1/2; Union Pacific, 118 3/4; Pacific Mail, 55 1/2; U. P. bonds, 114 1/2; Marietta, 114 1/2; Central Pacific, 87 1/2; Wells, Fargo, 118 1/2; P. bonds, 115 1/2; N.Y. Central, 145 1/2; S. & N. Tunnel, 1 1/2; Erie, 48 1/2.

## Cormstock Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—A Virginia dispatch says: Work has been commenced on the upper levels of the Belcher mine, preparatory to extracting low grade ores. The superintendent expects in time to keep two mills running and will ask the miners' union to allow men to work part of the mine at reduced wages. It is possible this is the beginning of a movement that will result in the general working of low grade ores of the Cormstock at reduced expenses.

## Opposed to the Consolidation.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The United States cable company began suit to-day to prevent the consolidation of the telegraph companies, claiming a compact in the nature of a partnership with the Atlantic and Pacific company, made in 1874, by which the Atlantic and Pacific could not honestly consolidate with any other company without the cable company's consent.

## Competition with Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—A sharp competition has broken out for the China trade between the Pacific Mail and the China Merchants' Steamship Co. The steamer Mel Foo, the second of the latter line now in port, offers to take flour at five dollars per ton. The Mail Co., it is reported, offers for a half less. It is believed here that the Chinese company is backed by the imperial government.

## FOREIGN.

## Grant Criticized.

LONDON, February 24.—The Times says of Grant's connection with the Nicaragua canal: This is not the first time that an American public man has let his name to a doubtful commercial enterprise and has helped give it a start. The Emma mine has been introduced to the world under the same kind of auspices as the Nicaragua canal is now. The Emma mine has failed somewhat signally to come up to the promises of its promoters, so that if the Nicaragua canal was to do the same there would be at least a good precedent for it.

## Indicted by the Grand Jury.

LONDON, Ohio, February 24.—The grand jury indicted Mrs. Martha Daraltry and her daughter Mrs. Rebecca Corzillins for the murder of Armstrong, Mrs. Corzillins' late husband. The indictment is founded on the confession of one Henry Whitehead, a convict, who said that Mrs. Daraltry confessed to him of having smothered Armstrong with charcoal fumes and that Mr. Daraltry, to cause suspicion, had shot him in the head after he was dead.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Alice Oates died in Cincinnati yesterday. Secretary G. H. has ordered the marines participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The Nordheimer concert hall at Monterey was burned yesterday; loss \$50,000.

Legal tenders received at the treasury department yesterday from national banks was 3,775,000.

Robert Hadenfield, formerly of the editorial staff of the Buffalo Courier, shot himself yesterday. Age 67.

The Troy mill at Fall River will shut down several weeks owing to the bursting of a wheel.

Ex Governor Henry D. Cook died at his residence in Georgetown at 8:30 Thursday morning.

In a fight over a game of poker at an inn in distillery between Ft. Wingate and Bluewater, New Mexico, four railroad men were killed.

The porte has ordered thirty million cartridges from the United States to be delivered in the next three months.

The Missouri senate adopted a concurrent resolution urging congress to aid the construction of Eads' ship railroad.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh will be present at the wedding Sunday of the oldest son of the crown prince of Germany.

William Young, who was to have been hanged at Silver Cliff, New Mexico, was spared by Judge Bristol a few minutes before the execution was to have taken place.

The New York Herald now thinks the following is the correct cabinet as far as it goes: Secretary of state, Blaine; secretary of treasury, some western man; secretary of war, Bob Lincoln; postmaster general, Charles F. Ter; attorney general, Wayne McVeagh; minister to England, L. P. Morton.

An Austin, Nevada, dispatch says the No. 10 Star Mining works belonging to the Manhattan Mining company, were destroyed by Wednesday night. Loss \$15,000; insurance the fire will not interfere with the operation; the company to any great extent.

## CHICAGO OUTDOORS.

A Grand Turk Divorced From Two Hundred Wives at Once.

## London Telegraph.

Sidi Muley Hassan, the sultan of Morocco, has set a touching example of radi retrenchment to his subjects. Constrained to thrift by a financial crisis of no ordinary severity, he has shown the true believers submitted to his rule the way "reform their household bills" in a high spirited and thoroughgoing manner. Having completely drained the imperial treasury during his successful efforts to suppress the rebellion that raged through his dominions last summer, he has just down the state expenses by some uncommonly sweeping measures, the first of which was the reduction of his own domestic establishment to about one half normal strength. He dismissed at a blow two hundred of his wives, bestowed their hands upon distinguished officers of his army, whose pay, in consideration the favor thus conferred, he docked to one of some five and twenty per cent. A pleasing feature of this arrangement, at least, except the immediate recipients of his especial grace—is the fact that his Majesty has made his matrimonial positions in such sort that all his old moieties have got new husbands, while he has reserved the younger ones to gladden his own hearth. Instead of saddling a civil list with provisions for these superfluous ladies, he has united them to gallant warriors at a positive saving to the purse, for the gift of each ex-sultana has been by him decreed to compensate the respective recipient for the loss of one fourth of his income. Muley Hassan's popularity, it appears, has been increased to such an extent by this noble self-sacrifice on his part that a few days ago, as he rode from his palace to the chief mosque he was greeted with enthusiastic acclamation by the whole male population of Fez, his capital. This is quite a new experience for the Moroccan sultan, who has been for some years past at open odds with his subjects.

## American Art at Home.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. A recent English traveler in this country, who carefully observed the progress of American art, was surprised that Americans seem to have no standard of merit their own. He observed that the American artist, neither socially nor financially came near his brother in London, and that he must leave his own country and make a name in London, Paris or Rome before his own people will believe him. The truth of this is known to all men. Our collectors go abroad, expend great sums of foreign artists, on works that undoubtedly are worth the money given, but native artists are left to languish. The advancement made in wood engraving in this country to the encouragement of several progressive publishing houses shows what American art is capable of. This is the only field in which our artists have been given any chance. On the other hand, we are forced to go abroad, the American artist suffer under many disadvantages. He is poor, and in the struggle for position, his trials are many. When, after years of hard work, he wins a place, even then the American patron of art is rather coy.

## The Vulgarity of "Eudymion."

Edinburgh Review. It is strange that Lord Beaconsfield, who has seen so much of English society, fail to perceive that the unostentatious simplicity of the best houses and the nobles families of this country is their greatest charm and their peculiar distinction. The consequence is that in describing what he represents as high society he stamps it with a cruel and inappropriate vulgarity. English gentlemen and ladies do not dress up their children, and still less themselves, in the satin and spangle of an acrobat, and the love of display chiefly manifests itself in a class of society for which we are sure, Lord Beaconsfield would have no indulgence. Finery in dress, finery in writing, affectation in manners, tinsel decorations and furniture, and the like, are the cardinal sins against which the good breeding and good taste of English society continually protest; and even when they exist and are accepted they are accepted with a contemptuous sneer not undeserved except that it is better to eschew such exhibitions altogether. But Lord Beaconsfield and his imaginary society seem to revel in them.



We would like to change assessors with Arapahoe this spring.

Any vague legislation of the past session can be immediately traced to Denver mud. It troubled a great many.

The Chronicle says we "talk as if it was certain that the capital would be located here after the next election." Well, why should we not?

Dr. O. E. French is strongly urged as a member of the state board of medical examiners. He is a physician of great experience and ability.

Kearney has promised to go to Ireland. If \$1,000 are raised to pay his expenses. A great many of us would be willing to be patriots on the same terms.

The Tribune considers it metropolitan to have mud. This is a great mistake. There is plenty of mud in a pig sty. It is metropolitan to clean off the mud.

Now that Arkansas has decided to pronounce her name properly let us pronounce our river and valley in the same way. There is no good reason for saying Arkansas.

The Leadville Herald should be well thanked by Judge Belford for what it has done. He could best show his gratitude by embracing some of the Herald's sound silver views.

The Leadville Democrat urges the appointment of Judge McMorris to the district judgeship of Lake. Judge McMorris was very popular in the mining districts and his appointment would give good satisfaction.

The Denver Republican yesterday had a very sensible article in favor of having the capital at Denver. One of the objections to having it in a small city like this of ours it would corrupt the town. We may say we are willing to take our chances.

The following from the Times is worth considering by our granger and labor reform element: "Colorado is constantly 'inviting capital for investment, and her newspapers cannot afford to sneer at the 'monied interest,' and rejoice at legislation which is certain to injure capitalists, 'and create disorder in the currency.'"

An impertinent writer suggests that now would be a good time to review the United States navy, on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington. [Chicago Inter Ocean.

Or if the navy could get across the plains, Sixteenth street, Denver, would be an excellent parade ground.

If Arapahoe assesses dairy stock at \$20 per head, American beef cattle at \$12, half grade at \$10 and so on down to the lowest grade at \$6, how many of each of the above grades must an Arapahoe county stock man have to make his assessment average \$5 a head?

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, in discussing the school section bill, constantly ignores the fact that the land must be sold at public auction at more than its appraised value. [Denver Times.

And the Times ignores the fact that the bill was considered iniquitous by two of its four senators and by the men in the state interested in education.

The Denver News thinks that if Colorado can have only one of two positions, that a membership of the international coinage conference would be more valuable than a membership of the cabinet. This is true. When you come to the real practical benefit to this state of having a member of the cabinet, there is none with the possible exception of the secretaryship of the interior.

Our dispatches show, as we stated yesterday, that the funding bill is essentially a democratic measure. It is a bill which seems to have been specially designed to hamper the incoming republican administration and defeat refunding. It requires of our secretary of the treasury what the English parliament would not think of requiring of its financial secretary.

Extraordinary parliamentary rules are being introduced into the English parliament which, according to our ideas, cut off free speech. Mr. Gladstone a few weeks ago secured the passage of the following new rule so as to prevent filibustering:

"Method for the better conducting of the house on future occasions. If upon notice given a motion be made that the state of public business is urgent, and if, on the call of the speaker, forty members shall support it by rising in their places, the speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate, no amendment, no adjournment being allowed; and if on the voices being given he shall be without doubt that the noes have it his decision shall not be challenged; but, if otherwise, a division may be forthwith taken, and if the question be resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one, the powers of the house for the regulation of its business upon the several stages of bills, and upon motions, and all other matters shall be and remain with the speaker, until the speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent."

According to this forty members of the house with the speaker can cut off debate or motions. Such a thing is unknown in our legislative bodies except when the previous question has been moved which requires a two-thirds vote. The powers given the speaker are despotic and the whole rule is revolutionary. Mr. Gladstone ought to have invented some fairer method to cut off the factious delays of the home rulers and land leaguers.

## ARAPAHOE INVESTIGATION.

The Republican of Tuesday contains a report of the Arapahoe investigation, which we will assume to be correct as it is published in a Denver paper. Before examining the Arapahoe county assessor, ex-Auditor Stimson was called to the stand to testify in regard to the manner in which the taxes were levied. Some of our state business is done on extraordinary principles, as Mr. Stimson's testimony shows. He says he sent printed lists of the levy to the different counties, and because no acknowledgment was made, he supposed that they had received the documents. Now, in most offices this would be considered reason for supposing that they had not been received. But the fact that El Paso paid but one-tenth of a mill in 1879 for the School of Mines when one-fifth was due, and the matter was not noticed for over a year afterwards, shows most extraordinary book keeping in either the treasurer's or auditor's office, or both.

But we wish particularly to refer to Arapahoe county. Assessor Roberts' attention was called to the fact that some cattle were assessed at only \$5 a head. He only remarked that it was a departure from the schedule and the mistakes were found too late to remedy. This shows unpardonable carelessness because the mistake could hardly have passed unnoticed. Mr. Clark, the gentleman who made the stock assessment, put in his own 500 head at \$5. Mr. Ernest put 7,000 head at \$5, and there were other blunders of the same sort. Mr. Roberts was paid to detect just such mistakes and could have done so if he had attended to business.

Regarding money and credits Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

In regard to the decrease in credits in Arapahoe county, from \$688,000 in 1879, to \$369,000 in 1880, Mr. Roberts testified:

"In explaining that, I can go back to 1874, when I was assessor for the first time. In that year, I was a new hand and was anxious to make a good showing, so I went to the records and took down every mortgage and trust deed, amounting to \$1,000,000, and put them on the assessment roll for taxation. The levy was made, but only a small fraction was ever collected, the rest being still standing as delinquent. A test case was made, and we decided against the county. After that we quit taking the assessment roll off the records.

"I made the assessments up to 1879. In that year Mr. Terpening was assessor, and was anxious to make a good showing. He, therefore, went on supposition, and rolled up a fictitious valuation according to his own idea of what moneys and credits a man ought to have. The result is that the bulk of the taxes of that year could not be collected.

Regarding Arapahoe's inability to collect taxes on mortgages and trust deeds we will say nothing except that other counties can and do do it. But he says that the moneys and credits of \$688,000 in the 1879 assessment were "fictitious valuation" and intimates that the assessment of \$369,000 this year is just. Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of cheek in attempting to justify such an assessment. With \$6,000,000 in the banks, a large number of lenders, such an amount is absurdly low. It is even \$25,000 less than the money and credits of El Paso when it should be at least ten times more. We doubt if on May 1, last year, we had a tenth of the money on deposit in our banks that there was in the Denver banks. His remark elsewhere that some of the capitalists drop their hands before swearing that they have no money or credits is flippant and also shows that no effort was made to get them. Men like John Evans, Dave Moffat, Governor Routt, Mr. Tabor, Geo. Trich, Walter Cheesman, none of whom gave in any money and credits, ought to have been compelled to perjure themselves squarely if at all for it is hardly possible to believe that these men did not have any personal property.

Regarding the small number of polls, Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

Mr. Hudson asked how the poll was reduced from 3,900 in 1879 to 1,785 in 1880. Mr. Roberts replied that the law put a poll tax only on males. Mr. Terpening changed the rule, and included the females.

Mr. Hudson called attention to the difference in the polls of Arapahoe and El Paso. El Paso has less than one third the population of Arapahoe, yet has a poll of 1,400 to Arapahoe's 1,700. Mr. Roberts replied that the smaller the population was, the greater would be the proportion of the listed property and the poll, because greater care could be given to the assessment. "Denver has a large floating population—men who have nothing beyond the clothes they wear, and the assessor cannot make an accurate enrollment. We know that there were five or six thousand more who ought to pay poll tax, but we had not the time to look after them, so we took the lists as they came in, and did not go out to canvass the county. Mr. Terpening listed all the cripples in town, all over and all under age. We extended the poll box only to those persons who filed their lists.

This is bad pleading. If Mr. Roberts had simply made the statements regarding his own assessment without attacking that of Mr. Terpening it would not have been so bad. In 1879 Denver claimed to have a population of 30,000. Three thousand and nine hundred polls in such a city would have been rather small. We presume Denver would have cast at least 6,000 votes at that time. But Mr. Roberts states that Mr. Terpening was obliged in making so many to list females and cripples over and under age. Mr. Roberts returns 1,700 polls in a city whose census showed 36,000 people, whose registration last fall was about 16,000 and whose vote was about 8,000 and considers no apology

necessary. As the poll tax goes to support the military and Arapahoe gets the most of it for her militia, there is no good reason why she should not pay her proportion or that the assessor should not attempt to do his duty.

The investigation of Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of joblessness in the assessor's department in Arapahoe. No returns are revised or attempts made to have them complete or accurate. If a man wants to perjure himself everything is made easy. Only such polls are taken as come to the office. Men are allowed to drop their arms when they come to money and credits, and thus ease their conscience. The investigation does not overthrow a single charge made against the fairness of the Arapahoe assessor.

## A Political Paradox.

New York Evening Post.

It was predicted that President Hayes' refusal to conciliate the factions of his party at the beginning of his administration would split the party and make its defeat certain four years later.

But when the next presidential election was over it was conceded that the party's strength was due principally to the cleanliness and generally high tone of President Hayes' administration.

It would not be altogether surprising if attempts by President Garfield to harmonize the party should be followed by the party's defeat in 1884.

In politics causes do not always result in the anticipated effects.

## A Busy Man.

General Grant is one of the busiest men in the country. He is to day in Mexican railroad enterprises, has an interest of \$50,000 in a broker house here, is president of the New York International Exhibition company, and director of the Victor Novel company's new bank of the United States. It is understood that \$350,000 in money has just been raised for him, and his stomach holds out, notwithstanding the innumerable dinners he takes, while he looks down upon all his critics with a substantiality and composure terrible for them to regard. —"Cath."

## Extravagance in 1841.

Fernando Wood was a member of the congress which appropriated \$30,000 in aid of Professor Morse's experimental telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Wood voted for the appropriation and was, in consequence, defeated in the next race for congress by the intelligent voters of his district, who could not tolerate a representative who would waste public money on such a chimerical project as that of transmitting intelligence upon wires strung upon poles.

The appropriation of \$5,000 to improve the so called capitol grounds is, in the eyes of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, an off set for the \$20,000 got by the Colorado Springs institution. Both belong to the state, but it seems to make a large difference to the GAZETTE where they are located. More fairness and less transparent spite might be beneficial to the GAZETTE. [Denver Times.

We would inform the Times that if the state had not determined that the Deaf Mute institute should be here, and the buildings had not been put up, El Paso would have had no right to request money to improve the proposed grounds, and, if the request had been made, the legislature would have been neglectful of the treasury in granting it. The trouble with the Times is, that it assumes that the capitol question is settled when it is not. If the state should vote this fall to have the capitol located elsewhere, this \$5,000 will have been completely wasted.

The annual statement for 1880 of the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York, is printed elsewhere in this issue. This is the largest private corporation in the world and its financial operations rival in magnitude those of our national government or of the Bank of England. The assets of the Mutual Life are one third larger than the combined capital of all the National Banks in New York City and the amount of its outstanding insurance approaches in volume the total National Bank currency in circulation. The income of this company last year was \$17,140,694 and it paid on policies during that time \$13,160,694. It has invested \$91,735,786 for the payment of policies in the future as they may become due, and this fund they intend to sacredly guard, so that the beneficiaries when bereft of the care and support of husbands and fathers, shall not also be left penniless. The Mutual Life is considered the exemplar of all that is good in life insurance with none of the evils that have crept into the system as administered by some other life companies.

## Perfectly Awful.

Georgetown Miner.

The editor of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE should let his literary proclivities leak out in the shape of yellow covered fiction. Then his efforts would catch the multitude for whom they are best adapted. His "Pike's Peak volcano" has at last found its way into the Scientific American, where it is given in perfect good faith. In simple mendacity, which his O'Keefe stories really are, there is nothing smart, funny, nor, unfortunately, nothing novel. By those absolutely unacquainted with the facts they are, therefore, often accepted as surprising, but not altogether impossible incidents. Fiction is all right in its proper sphere, but is delusive in the local columns of a newspaper, as shown in the fact that one of our grocery men received a letter from his mother, beseeching him to return east lest he should become the victim of the Pike's Peak volcano.

Anthony Barty, a Chinese interpreter at Buffalo, was charged by Lynn Ting, with robbing his trunks of \$1,300 in gold and silver coin and \$400 worth of silks. Ting recently came from California.

## NEW YORK IN THE CABINET.

Senator Conkling's visit to Mentor has been the sensation for a week. The general conclusion is that he went there to secure the appointment of Mr. Levi Morton as secretary of the treasury. It seems that Senator Conkling was not pleased with the idea of making Postmaster James, of New York, postmaster general, which Garfield seemed inclined to do. The objections to James were not on personal grounds, but it was urged that the position of postmaster general was not of sufficient importance for the state of New York to fill. Inasmuch as about half of the receipts of the treasury department came from New York, it was thought the treasury department should be filled by a New Yorker. Strange to say New York has not filled this position in some years. Since the republican party has been in power, there has been but one man who could claim to be a New Yorker at its head, Hugh McCulloch. He occupied this position at a time when he could not distinguish himself and he is hardly thought of to day. Lincoln's great financial secretaries were from Ohio and Maine, Chase and Fessenden. Grant undertook to put a New Yorker, Stewart, at the head of the treasury but was compelled to give up the idea. During his eight years of administration, the office was filled by three New Englanders, Boutwell, Richardson and Morrill. Hayes put at the head of the treasury a western man, John Sherman. Of the financiers who have distinguished themselves in the cabinet during and since the war, none have been New Yorkers. Strange to say the same thing is almost true of the senate and house. In the senate Conkling has always been silent on the subject of finance except during the proposed inflation legislation in 1874. The greatest commercial state of the country has hardly had her great interests represented. Her senators and representatives have thought more of politics than finance and the material interests of the country. The only committee in either house that has to do with finance that we remember New York to have had within 15 years the chairmanship of is the house committee on banking and currency. This chairmanship was held five years ago by Sunset Cox, who certainly did his state no credit or good in that position. It has long been a noticeable feature of New York representatives that they failed to represent the most important interests of the state.

But the fact that New York now claims and properly claims to the treasury department shows that she is waking up to this matter. The appointment of Mr. Morton as secretary of the treasury would be an eminently fit one on account of his eminent ability, as well as on account of the state he hails from. If any one could fund the debt under the absurd funding law, he could do it, because he would have the confidence of bankers and capitalists.

In answer to our charge that the \$5,000 appropriated to improve the capitol grounds wouldn't be a waste of money if the capitol should be removed this fall from Denver, the Denver Times claimed it would not because the outlay improved the property and it could be sold for more, the proceeds going to build the capitol in the new place. The next day, however, in giving reasons for putting the capitol at Denver the following was given:

Third. A few years ago Arapahoe county gave some tracts of land for capitol purposes which were accepted. This land is worth a large sum of money, and would bring in the best part of two hundred thousand dollars in money to day. No other city has had interest enough in the matter to offer a dollar's worth of property to relieve the state from any portion of the expense of establishing and building a capitol. Colorado Springs doubtless thinks it would be all right to sell the donated property in Denver for the purpose of erecting state buildings in Colorado Springs, but it is doubtful if any other county in the state would endorse that view.

Here we are told that it would be morally wrong to do this; that the state has no right to use this property or consider it its own unless the capital is located at Denver. Hence, we were right in stating this money was wasted if the capital is not located at Denver. The whole tone of the article in the Times is that the capital morally belongs to Denver; that the coming election is a farce, because the people are not expected to make any change. The gift of this land seems to give Denver a sort of mortgage on the capital. We don't think this style of argument will work. We presume when the land was given, Denver expected to take her chances with other cities. If she loses it is her misfortune. Nor can Denver claim any generosity for having given the land because she feels the state has no moral right to use the land except for a capital. Denver has done no more than dozens of other cities are willing to do. Colorado Springs has laid out capitol grounds which she will give for this purpose.

Appropos of the great struggle in Pennsylvania, the Herald writes some very sensible things about the Camerons. But we differ with the Herald in regard to this state. The only time an attempt was made to Cameronize it was by Routt last spring. His waving his cane over the convention and his talk at Chicago about "my delegates" will not be soon forgotten.

The average vote in a southern congressional district is 22,000, and in a northern 33,000. This shows the difference between bulldozing and a free ballot.

## AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE LAWS.

On Friday last Mr. Frank Hurd moved as an amendment to the agriculture bill, that a statistician in the department should be appointed whose duty it should be to investigate the effect of the revenue laws on the agricultural industries of the country. He is to inquire how it affects the wages of the farm laborer and the profits of the farmer, the price of any material used on the farm, &c. The importance of this resolution will be appreciated, when we remember that it is to the agriculturist that we largely owe our present prosperity. Of our immense exports, wheat, corn and cotton have been the most considerable part. These great exports have given us the gold to resume specie payment and have brought about the financial prosperity of the country.

It is generally claimed by protectionists that it is a mistake to look at their system from the standpoint of a single industry; that the system is intended to embrace the industries of the entire country and help all alike. In this country, this may be true as regards the production of manufactured articles but is not true as regards the production of raw material. The agriculturist in this country is at greater disadvantages regarding wages as compared with the wheat growing countries in southern Russia, than the iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania is with the iron manufacturer of England. Yet protectionists have made no law which shall enable the wheat grower to get more for his wheat, though they have made laws which enable all manufacturers of articles used on the farm such as tools, clothing and household furniture to receive increased prices. The agriculturist has a right to ask that he be not discriminated against in that way. He has a right to think that if he can compete with the serf labor of Russia and the slave labor of Asia Minor, working on the best wheat soil in the world, that the manufacturers in this country can compete with the so called "pauper labor" of England and France.

But it is claimed that protection assists the agriculturist in two ways. First by giving a new market for the wheat in manufacturing centres and secondly by cheapening transportation so that there is a market for our wheat in Europe. As to the first we may say that it is of course better for the wheat grower to sell his wheat at a certain price in Pennsylvania than at the same price in Europe. But it is not proven that there might not be just as many manufacturing centres under free trade as under protection. We only know that the nature of the manufactures would be different. As to protection cheapening transportation and extending the wheat market, the claim is absurd. The railroads built into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota have been built there only for the inducements which the agriculturists offered capitalists. Protection has increased the cost of these roads 15 or 20 per cent. by the duty of \$28 per ton on steel rails and the duty on other articles largely used in railroad construction. This of course proportionately increased the foreign tariffs. As to ocean freights, they have been reduced in spite of protection which will not allow our merchants to use the cheap Clyde steamers, but insists that they shall pay 25 or 33 per cent. more for American steamers and thus increase the foreign rates. In a word protection has added at least 15 per cent. on railroad rates and would add 25 per cent. on ocean rates. The farmers should unite to have these discriminations against them reduced if not abolished.

## Thessaly.

From Larissa it is a long day's ride to Trkala, alongside the lazy stream of the Selemonia; but the dreariness of the interminable plain is relieved by the glorious view of mountain ranges which bound the horizon on all sides—to the east the low, low ridge of Pelion and the sharp, delicate park of Ossa; to the north the snow-capped domes of Olympus and the intricate chain of the Kambouni; to the west the massive walls of the Pindus; and far away to the south the blue outlines of the hills which form the present frontier of the Hellenic kingdom. Had the hand of man but done as much for Trkala as nature has, it might well have deserved its name of the Thrice Beautiful. Built under the walls of a quaint mediæval fortress on a low spur which the Kambouni projects into the plain, its domes and minarets and straggling streets, interspersed with masses of green foliage, form a grateful contrast to the desolate appearance of Larissa. But the memory of the days when Tricca was a seat of Hellenic learning sacred to Esculapius, has long since died out, and Trkala has nothing upon which to pride itself save its tobacco and its grapes.

In Thessaly creation bears the impress of a gentler hand, from the soft lines of her undulating plains, the placid flow of her lazy streams, the tepid breezes of her sultry climate, and the forests which clothe her mountains with a luxuriant vegetation, to the very indolence and sloth of her inhabitants. Nature has fashioned Epirus in a harsher mood. The mountains of Epirus are bare and precipitous; impetuous torrents rush headlong down her inhospitable valleys; bleak winds and rains, as of a northern clime, sweep over her snow-capped heights; her small fertile table lands are mere oases among a desert of rocks; and man himself is here the true child of his surroundings. His passions are ruder and stronger, his virtues more staunch, his vices more fierce. In the crisis through which the two neighboring provinces are now passing, this salient difference between their populations is more than usually striking. While apathy, or at least what I could call self-helplessness, is the marked characteristic of the Thessalian, the Epirote—he be Christian or Mussulman, Greek or Albanian—is ready to take hold of his own destinies and shape them to his own bent.

## The Cannon's Story.

From the Detroit Free Press.

My name? Well, I've had several. When I was taken from the navy yard long years ago and mounted in a battery on the Potomac they called me "Pet." I was the smallest gun in the battery, and from the way I had of knocking the enemy about the gunners came to love me. Then I made the sixth gun in the field battery, and was with McClellan on his peninsula campaign. I was a lucky gun from the start. Would you believe that I never even lost a wheel until my thirtieth fight was almost ended? Some cannon are always in trouble. There were two pieces in my battery which might better have been left at home. They looked handsome on review, but in action they had a hundred excuses for not standing up to their work. The ammunition was poor, the shells too large—the ground unfavorable—the range imperfect—something was the matter every time they were called to the front.

As for me, I like to see a cannon stand right up to its work. Ask any one who knows me and they will tell you that I was a fighter. If I had kept a list of the number of army wagons and ambulances I have knocked to pieces and the number of men and horses I have killed, you would open your eyes in surprise. I have seen the time when I was the only gun left in the battery fit for service, and when the entire company rallied about me I felt a bit proud. Let me see. I have been attached to no less than six different brigades of infantry, three different brigades of cavalry, and have been posted in two forts and one earthenwork. Ask any artilleryman if that isn't a good record. I have been struck over a hundred times by bullets, grape shot and pieces of shell, but you see that I am good for another campaign. I was personally acquainted with McDowell, Richardson, Kearney, Burnside, McClellan, Hooker, Custer, Kilpatrick, Sheridan, Grant, and several others, and I believe that I have received words of praise from all of them.

And yet I have a stain on my record. Sometimes I am sorry about it and again I am glad. I don't think any of the men laid it up against me, but yet it was a break in my record. They had sent me over into the Shenandoah valley to fight with Sheridan, and I joined him only five days before the battle of Cedar Creek. When the men came to count my scars and look me over they agreed among themselves that I was a trusty piece, and they rejoiced that I had come among them. Such talk as this naturally made me anxious to prove true all they had predicted, and it was with a feeling of deep satisfaction that I saw the battle of Cedar Creek commence. In ten minutes after the first alarm I was throwing shell among the enemy, and the men around me were shouting:

"Give it to 'em, beauty; you're shooting as true as a rifle!"

I don't care to tell you the part I took in that affair, but you can judge that I was at the front by the fact that I was hit by bullets no less than twelve times, and every spoke in my wheels had a stain of blood. As the fight grew hot I forgot myself in my desire to maim and kill. In my eagerness to slay, I almost jumped clear of the earth, and I felt a thrill of delight when the shells were changed for grape and canister. I saw the enemy forming for a charge, but I did not move. I heard them saying how much depended on me, and I was too proud to give back a foot.

Just in front of me, as that regiment came charging on, were three blue-eyed, beardless boys, I knew they must be brothers. I knew that a good mother had kissed them good bye at some farm house gate, and that a gray haired father had felt his heart ache as they marched away. I was made to maim and kill. I had been called a trusty cannon. Ay! I had taken delight in war's horrid murders. But as the three fair haired boys came sturdily on and I saw that all would be wiped out at once, I faltered and grew weak for the only time in my life. I felt the tears of my mother. I heard her sobs of anguish above the roar of battle. I could not take them all. I held my grape against the pull of the lanyard. They pulled again and again, but the powder refused to burn. As the line came near the brothers bore away to the right, and when they were out of range I sent my terrible missiles crashing into their faces and there a score of men into bloody fragments. I was I have my weakness. Warriors would not look for sentiment in black mouthed cannon; but if you come closer you will see that the birds have nestled in my throat and reared their young among the powder stains.

## Mines in the Old Country.

According to a statement recently published, the deepest perpendicular shaft at present existing is that of Adalbert, at Pzibram, in Bohemia, which has a depth of 3,280 feet. There are others still deeper, if not quite perpendicular. The rock salt bore-hole at Spesenberg, near Berlin, was carried down 4,175 feet some few years ago, and a coal mine at Verviers, Belgium, is now 3,542 feet. Two other shafts in Belgium, at Gilly, are sunk to the depth of 2,847 feet, and from these an exploring shaft was carried 666 feet further. The deepest shaft in Prussian mining is the Samson shaft at the Oberharz Lead and Silver Works in Hanover, which is 2,437 feet. The Rosebridge Colliery near Wigan, is 2,458 feet in depth, and that of Dunhill Colliery, near Dunkinfield, 2,824 feet. France has nothing beyond 1,880 feet at a colliery at Rondcamp. These are the only instances, so far as known, of mines being actually worked at such great depths, but there is one case on record where a depth exceeding one mile from the earth's surface has been reached, viz., at the artesian well at Potsdam, Missouri, where the chisels have been carried down to 5,500 feet, or one mile 220 feet.

## Better than Supposed.

Denver News.

Governor Pitkin has signed the apportionment bill, a measure that stands close scrutiny much better than many supposed at the time it was launched in the house. The sliding scale thought, though not strictly constitutional, was the happiest inspiration the emergency produced.

Henry Shue's ten thousand dollar paper mouse was stolen from his stable in Brooklyn by two men, one of whom hoodwinked the stableman into showing the animal's good points and allowing him to mount it.



Silver is rising in value. Colorado should rejoice.

B. F. Zallinger, a prominent Denver journalist, went to Europe yesterday to get a fortune. This is a double pleasure.

The Golden Transcript congratulates the democracy of Jefferson on the reputation its representative, Hon. Henry Lee, made for himself in the legislature. This is eminently proper.

Twenty years ago Stephen A. Douglass held Lincoln's hat while he read the inaugural address. General Hancock will not take as active a part in the coming inaugural ceremonies.

Our representatives are running wild. Senator Teller voted with the democrats on the funding bill and Judge Belford says that the democrats are better silver men than the republicans.

Senator Teller can have the sweet consciousness that his vote to have the interest on the new bonds 3 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. will seriously cripple the incoming republican administration.

Late in the canvass Denver will argue that the capital should be located at that place, so as to prevent the wasting of the \$5,000 which the state appropriated to improve certain grounds there.

Considering that Denver did not pay her part of the state taxes, it was rather impudent in her to ask for \$5,000 to improve grounds on which the people have not yet decided to build the capitol.

The worst thing that the silver interests of the country could have happened would be the appointment of Senator Jones on the international commission. He is a pronounced greenbacker and cannot be considered in any way a loyal friend of silver.

These resolutions of Irish sympathy are the most despicable kind of buncumb. They endorse the most unprincipled and selfish kind of agitators. The agitation now going on in Ireland is not in the interest of the Irish people, but of a few unprincipled politicians.

Among the candidates for state engineer is Mr. E. S. Nettleton. He is a man of great ability as an engineer and great integrity of character. We do not think a better selection could be made. His appointment would be made for common sense rather than political reasons.

The Georgetown Courier publishes a letter from W. T. Reynolds, chairman of the republican county committee of Clear Creek, in regard to the charge that Hamill sent money into Gilpin county to defeat Belford. It is a denial in toto of the charge. This ought to be sufficient to call forth an explanation from Judge Belford.

The Georgetown Courier is of the opinion that Mr. Coulter did not give true testimony in the lottery business. It intimates that Coulter's companion was Captain Suydam of the lottery company. Well we are of the opinion that a man who could introduce such a bill as his Indian bill, could be guilty of most anything.

The country press ought not to be annoyed at the acidity of the Denver press. It should have our sympathy. With the apportionment defeat, the legislation of the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment; the mud, the Holly water, &c., we do not wonder that there is a tinge of bitterness in the columns of the Denver papers. They should cheer up. The mud will soon dry up.

In some cases that have recently been tried before the police court, Judge Williams has gone out of his way to unjustly attack our police force. We do not think that our officers are perfect, but they should not be attacked unjustly. In the cases under discussion, they did no more than their duty. Such attacks as have been made tend to injure very much the efficiency of the police, and are not the part of a good citizen.

The Tribune is quite facetious over the assessment investigation. It is well to improve the present. Our fun is coming. He laughs best who laughs last. By the way the indignation meeting spoken of will take place in Denver and will be attended by those cattle men whose cattle were assessed for \$12 to \$20. They will not relish the fact that the cattle of Ernest, Hitson and other rich men were assessed at \$5 a head.

The Republican yesterday morning stated the assessment investigation committee were likely to adjourn until May. This will be a great mistake. It is necessary some report should be made before the next assessment in May. Unless this is done, the total valuation of the state will be considerably reduced and the tax levy will be insufficient to pay the expenses of the state. Several counties have already determined to greatly reduce their assessment unless Arapahoe reforms. This is a matter of great moment to the state. The appropriations by this legislature were quite large and it will be necessary that the total valuation of the state be increased rather than decreased to have the state tax of four mills for general purposes sufficient to meet these appropriations. It is therefore to be hoped that the committee will continue and finish the investigation so that a report can be made, embodying some practical suggestions, before the county assessors begin their work.

#### THE SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE should be careful to speak of the passage of a bill by the assembly to give Denver no more in the interest of Denver than it was of Boulder or Pueblo, and probably Colorado Springs. The names of none of them appear in the bill, but there is so much virtue laying around loose in the latter named place that the bill should have specially exempted it from participating in the provisions. — [Denver Times.]

If the Times wishes to agitate this subject, we shall be glad to discuss it further. It is quite true as the Times says that the bill may apply to Colorado Springs as much as to Denver, but it is not true that the bill is in the interest of other towns beside Denver. No other town asked for it. The bill was introduced to enable Denver to get hold of the most valuable section of school land in the state. If any proof were demanded, the debate in the senate would be sufficient. Colonel Jacobson urged it on this ground alone and Senator Streeter opposed it on this ground. In this debate the purpose of the bill was entirely unmasked. The entire discussion turned on the school section near Denver. We said the original design of the bill was to get possession of the entire school section for Denver. At this time we were informed by the best informed man in school matters in the state that this section near Denver was more valuable than all the other school lands put together. He said the bill was nothing more or less than a robbery of the school fund. He therefore opposed it. This opened our eyes. When this bill came up for passage in the senate it was amended so as to provide for the sale of only half the section. This amendment was made by the friends of the measure, as they saw the bill could not pass providing for the sale of the entire section. The friends of the measure then claimed that a beautiful park on one-half of the section would double the remainder in value. This appeared plausible and the bill passed.

But even in this shape it was opposed by Senators Rogers and Church, both Denver men. Though a tremendous pressure was brought against them by their constituents, they opposed the bill at the risk of political death. The bill could not have been a fair one or a just one under the circumstances. The Times should explain this vote of Senator Rogers if it wants to convince the public that the original bill was not a plan to rob the school funds of the state. The land has doubled in value within a year. Even if half the school section is bought at the market value, it will still be little less than robbery. The land is increasing in value far more rapidly than money at Colorado rates. If the land were kept for a few years, it could be sold for millions. At the present time, it is estimated that the land, divided into house lots, would be worth over half a million. If the measure had been a just one, it would not have been opposed by all the friends of the common school system in the state, and by so upright a legislator as Senator Rogers.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE attempts to defend house bill No. 161, but fails to explain why five hundred people in one section of the state shall be equal to six thousand in another. — [Leadville Herald.]

We will explain with pleasure. It is to enable every county in the state with the exception of Grand and Routt, to have representation in the next legislature. We think the apportionment of 1876 was not well advised because it did not arrange for county representation. We think it was a shame that Lake, the second county in the state in wealth and population did not have a representative of its own on the floor of the house, while El Paso county had two. An apportionment in 1876 like the present one would have prevented this injustice. We think that no other county in the state should run the risk of similar treatment. We confidently believe and predict that when the legislature meets two years from now, house bill number 161 will give a more just representation to the different sections of the state than the one advocated by Senator Jacobson.

The legislature of the state is supposed to be purely a popular body, but how it can be a popular body with several thousand people unrepresented, must be explained by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE. — [Leadville Herald.]

That is a conundrum. We will answer it in Yankee fashion. How was the late legislature a popular body when El Paso county with 7,000 population had two representatives in the lower house and Leadville with 20,000 population did not have any? It took the three great counties of Chaffee, Lake and Gunnison, with a population not far from 35,000 to make one district. There are a good many sides to this question.

It is rumored that Grant is about to resign the presidency of the World's commission because the responses to the call for money are coming in slowly. This is so unlike Grant that we can hardly believe it is true. He is above all things plucky and undaunted by adversity. We should naturally suppose that this drawback would make him all the more tenacious of his position.

Mr. Conkling's interests and those of the country do not conflict.

There is one town in Maryland where there is a heavy penalty for denying the Trinity. Ingersoll does not lecture there.

#### SILVER COINAGE.

Considerable interest is now being felt in the proposed international conference at Paris. For the last year the holding of this conference has been inevitable. Circumstances have changed since we sought a conference in 1878. We are well off compared with the Latin Union and Germany. Gradually we have been drawing their gold and now we have a goodly share of it. One of the results of the conference, which is not at all unlikely, is that we shall change our ratio from 1 to 16 to 1 to 15½. It is evident that either the Latin Union or our country must change the ratio because one of the purposes of the conference is to fix a common ratio. The United States can change easier than the Latin Union because it has so much less coined. At the ratio of 1 to 15½ the United States would make about \$2,500,000 by recoining the silver now coined at the ratio of 1 to 16. If the Latin Union were to change to our ratio they would lose about \$25,000,000. It would be very natural for them to oppose such a change. Therefore we say it is not unlikely that we coin in the future at 1 to 15½ a matter of great importance to our miners.

The result so auspicious to the silver interests of Colorado has been brought about by the conservative course of bi-metallicists like Garfield who have been frequently called the enemies of silver because they would not endorse the extreme measures of greenbackers like Bland, Germany and France both have desired that America should take the initiative in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because they wanted America to absorb all the surplus silver so that Germany would be rid of her surplus silver and France could begin to coin again with safety. But America refused to bear the brunt of the battle and only coined enough to keep her own silver product from falling below what it was in 1877. The result has been that America has been growing financially stronger at the expense of France. The conservative conduct has virtually compelled France to make overtures to us and has reversed the position of the two countries. We can now afford to be independent. The prospect now is that the silver from our mines may have a market value of 130 cents an ounce. Our miners should follow this question and see who have been the real friends of silver. They will find that intelligence is better than demagoguery. We think they will find that the intelligent and true bi-metallicists, led by the Denver Times in this state, will be found their best friends.

#### THE LAND LEAGUERS.

The selfishness of the Land Leaguers agitation has been well exposed in a speech by John Bright in the house of commons. It is a well known fact that John Bright has opposed for thirty years the tenure of land system in Ireland. He has never failed when opportunity offered to express his sympathy with the Irish tenantry. He has supported all reasonable measures for the overthrow of the landlord system. Criticisms from such a man on the methods of the land leaguers have a peculiar force. It cannot be said that they come from a friend of the landlord system but an enemy. It will accordingly open the eyes of some as to the nature of this agitation to read the following:

"What have these gentlemen done? They have to a large extent demoralized the people whom they profess to befriend. We have heard a voice which comes from the counties of Ireland and tells every tenant not only that his rent is too high, which in many cases may be true, but that he is at liberty to fix his own rent—that he is at liberty to fix his own price for something which he has bought, and that if he likes, and if he finds that the condition of his family is such that it would be convenient and agreeable to pay no rent at all, he is at liberty to pay no rent. I am not stating anything here which any man in Great Britain or Ireland can contradict. I had a letter the other day from one of the most respected men in Ireland. He told me that when his rents became due some rents were paid; but a number of the tenants wished that he should only give a receipt for one-half the money which had been paid. It was that these people might present the paper with a lie upon it to your friends of the land league committee, and that, the paper being so presented, they might be saved the menace, the terror—it might be the outrage—to which they would otherwise be subjected, if it were known they had paid the full rent. I have no liking for high rents. I am not an Irish or an English landowner. Therefore, I have no personal interest in the matter. My sympathies are all with the Irish tenantry, and I would do anything that lay in my power to improve their condition; but to improve their condition the very last thing I would think of doing would be to destroy their honesty of feeling and their sense of honor."

Mr. Bright concluded by saying: "I take comfort in believing that notwithstanding the present time of trouble, there is visible in the Irish people throughout an improvement which those who are not acquainted with their condition now, but who were acquainted with their condition fifty years ago, would hardly think possible. The wages in Ireland are double, nay, triple, what they were fifty years ago. All over Ireland people are better dressed, and with certain temporary exceptions, better fed than they were thirty, forty or fifty years ago; and notwithstanding all that we see and all that is true and to be regretted in the condition of Ireland, the population of that country are far superior in condition, and intelligence, and civilization than in the days when I entered this house."

The Leadville Chronicle is mistaken in saying the Arapahoe assessment investigation has fallen through. Either the committee will do the work or some one else.

#### Books of 1880.

The Publishers' Weekly, in a recent issue, makes an approximate summary of the books of 1880, as follows:

Fiction.....	292
Juvenile books.....	270
Theology and religion.....	239
Biography, memoirs, etc.....	151
Education—language.....	131
Description, travel, etc.....	115
Medical science.....	114
Poetry and the drama.....	111
Literary history and miscellany.....	106
Political and social.....	99
History.....	72
Legal arts.....	63
Law.....	62
Natural sciences.....	59
Fine arts—illustrated works.....	44
Domestic and rural.....	43
Amusements, sports, etc.....	42
Humor and satire.....	39
Music (chiefly church and school).....	30
Mental and moral philosophy.....	22

Total.....2,076

While fiction heads the list, the large number of theological, biographical, and educational works is worthy of note. While many of the juvenile books doubtless would properly belong in fiction, the Weekly deprecates, however, the large amount of trashy juvenile literature which floods the country. But it is safe to say that there is an improvement, and many valuable and interesting books, historical, biographical, and literary, have been added to juvenile libraries.

The list will do much to correct the idea that has gone abroad that American readers are given over to light literature. The Weekly names among the most meritorious works of fiction by American authors:

Mrs. Whitney's "Odd or Even," Howells' "Uncovered Country," Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy," Cable's "Grand Issues," Tourge's "Bricks Without Straw," James' "Washington Square," Miss Fletcher's "Head of Medusa," Wallace's "Ben Hur, Silverage," Roe's "Day of Fate," and Miss Warner's "End of a Coil."

Among theological works it mentions: Weiss's "Immortal Life," Taylor's "Gospel Miracles," Wright's "Logic of Christian Evidence," Gray's "Natural Science and Religion," Murray's "Origin and Growth of the Psalms," Renoult's "Religion of Ancient Egypt," Abbott's "Authorship of the Fourth Gospel," Beecher's "Eden Tableau," the "Bampton, Hulseau, and Donellan Lectures," Dexter's "Congregationalism," and Hughes' "Manliness of Christ."

Of miscellaneous works it further says: The memoirs of Metternich, Mme. de Remusat, and Kossuth, and the lives of the Baroness Bunsen, Sister Dora, Channing, Buckle, Bushnell, Hodge, Guizot, Governor Andrew, Livingstone, Goethe, and Fox made the year memorable in the department of biography. In poetry notable works are not numerous, though new works by Tennyson, Longfellow, and Holmes were published, Escott's "England," Schlemm's "Ilios," and Miss Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan" are among the most important volumes of travel; and in the department of history, essays and criticism, mental and moral political and social science, and the natural sciences, there were a number of notable books, representing fresh and valuable contributions to literature.

Altogether, the year 1880 was far from being one of literary inactivity, and it is safe to say that the book trade enters upon the new year in a more hopeful mood than it has entertained since 1873, while it is as true as ever that the short and easy road to wealth does not lie through book writing, book making, or book selling.

#### Fernando Wood's Joke on Henry Clay.

Henry Clay took a fancy to him, and never lost an opportunity of paying him personal attention. One day, while Clay was walking with him, they passed a shop where men were manufacturing cigars. Clay expressed surprise at the dexterity of the workmen, and said that it must require years of experience to do the work with such apparent ease. "Oh, no," Mr. Wood replied, "they merely cut off a piece of the tobacco, roll some of the dry part in their hands, then wrap it up, and the whole thing is done. Any person can make a cigar."

"If you think so," said Clay, "perhaps you had better try."

The young congressman sat down, took a knife and a leaf of tobacco, and with a dexterous cut prepared his wrapper. He then broke the filling to the proper size, rolled it all up together, twisted the small symmetrical pigtail at the end, cut off the top and handed the well made cigar to the Kentucky senator.

Clay was amazed. Wood had become a skillful cigarmaker during the cholera season, while in the tobacco trade. The shop-keeper stared with wonder at this new congressional accomplishment. The joke ran the rounds of congress, and was frequently told at Clay's expense.

#### Newspaper Walls.

When a married woman buys a pug dog for a low price she gets a bargain, and her husband gets something to boot. — [Somerville Journal.]

"My dear, what makes you always yawn?" The wife exclaimed, her temper gone— "Is home so dull and dreary?" "Not so, my love," he said, "not so; But man and wife are one, you know, And when alone I'm weary."

"The land, my friends," said an Irish orator the other day at a meeting, "has belonged to the people from the days of Adam." "Adam, indeed!" replied a voice in the crowd, "do not speak of him; he was evicted from the Garden of Eden without compensation."

A Provoking Mistake — (Charlie, his sister Grace and her friends are skating together on the Polo Grounds.) Charlie— "This way of crossing arms is really very confusing." Grace (after a moment's pause)— "Stop squeezing my hand, Charlie." — [Columbia Spectator.]

A New York boarder asked a diminution of his rent because of the dampness of his house. It was naturally refused, and the boarder gave notice that he would leave. He got even with his landlord by planting a beautiful mushroom in his bedroom, and whenever any one came to see the apartment he would call to his servant girl: "Bridget, see here; what is this mushroom doing in this room? It seems to me that I told you to take it away," to which Bridget answers, "I did as you told me, sir, but another must have grown there since."

#### Disastrous Fire at Silver Cliff.

SILVER CLIFF, February 20.—At noon today this city was visited by the largest conflagration in its history. The fire originated in the Little Chief saloon, on Cliff street, near the old postoffice corner, by a chandelier falling on the stove. The fire department responded promptly, and could have confined the flames to the building, but for some reason very little pressure could be obtained from the water mains, and the fire rapidly spread to the buildings adjoining, on either side. The greatest excitement prevailed, not only on Cliff street, but in business men on Main street got everything in readiness to quit their buildings on short notice. Several buildings on Main street took fire, but by the superhuman efforts of our citizens in draping the buildings with wet carpets, etc., no serious damage was done to Main street property. The fire soon caught on the opposite side of Cliff street, and in a few minutes the whole block was in flames. The buildings were all frame and packed closely together. On account of the lack of water our firemen were compelled to resort to the old mode of fighting the fire fiend by tearing down buildings.

The loss will probably reach \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. Everything on Cliff street between Mill and Dewalt streets is a total loss. On Main street, Tomkins, hardware; Frisbie, groceries; Slavick, dry goods; Alexander, clothing, and others lose slightly in removing goods to a place of safety.

There are conflicting reports as to the cause of the waterworks failing to respond promptly to the signal, some claiming that the engineer was asleep and the fires low.

From Mr. Clark, who was at the waterworks at the time the alarm was given, we learn the following:

"I was at the works, and was with Mr. Higgins examining the pressure gauge, which stood at about 125 pounds, when suddenly the pressure lessened, and Mr. Higgins remarked that a hydrant had been opened up town, and that he had fire under but one boiler, which was not sufficient to keep up the pressure. He immediately set another pump running, and called upon us to help him fire up in the furnaces. There was fire in but one furnace, and the other was filled up with coal and water. The additional pumps that had been turned on soon drew the steam down to but a few pounds, and it was impossible to build a fire in the extra furnace, or increase the fire that was already burning, because, as Mr. Higgins remarked, 'the smoke stack is not high enough to cause a draft. When the alarm was given the steam gauge stood at about sixty pounds, which is hardly adequate to supply the ordinary demands of the city.'

The popular indignation against the waterworks management is intense. The facts, as above stated, would indicate that the engineer is no so much to blame as those in authority above him, under whose orders he was acting.

The total loss as near as can be approximated at this writing is as follows: M. Friedman, stock of clothing \$5,000, building \$500, no insurance; George A. Hanley, stock of stationery \$300, no insurance; Mr. Wronker, stock of confectionery, etc. \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; Murphy & Osgood, saloon \$2,000; T. L. Miller & Bro., stock of groceries \$8,000, insurance \$4,000; Ed. Silk, saloon and properties in general, Novelty theatre \$3,000, no insurance; Kamster Bros., stock of clothing and building, probably \$6,000; A. Meyer, saloon \$1,000, no insurance; John Wilmers, saloon \$500; Silver Cliff Mining company, office fixtures, \$200; A. E. Bartlett, stock of furniture, \$2,500, insurance \$100; Toney, bakery, \$300; J. A. Melvin, Palace hotel building, \$1,200; other buildings, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000; Redway & Courtney, fixtures in Palace hotel, \$200; W. B. McCoy, barber shop, \$300; Newton & Dodge, saloon, \$500; A. McElhinny, building, \$1,200; Colonel Crum, building, \$1,000; John Link, restaurant, \$1,000; G. G. Miner, three buildings, \$2,500; W. F. Ulmann, small building torn down, \$100; Penny & Henry, stock of drugs and building, \$3,500; insurance, \$1,500; George B. McAulay, several buildings, about \$3,000.

The fire originated in the back room of the saloon of Murphy & Osgood. A chandelier containing four lamps fell, and the oil, splashing on the stove near by, ignited, and the entire room was in flames before anything could be done. Great indignation prevails on Cliff street. A great many drunken men are on the streets, and some shooting affrays have occurred. The city marshal has ordered all the saloons closed. The firemen are still playing on the ruins.

As the result of a citizens' meeting just held, a committee of seven has been appointed to wait on the town board and have the matter investigated.

#### An Important Mining Sale.

ALMA, February 21.—The entire Dolly Varden Mining estate has just been sold by the owners, Hall and Brank, to the Boston Gold and Silver Mining company. Mr. E. H. Goff, president of the Boston Gold and Silver Mining company, came personally to Alma and after a thorough examination of the property in company with several well known experts, among them J. Alden Smith, state geologist, closed the sale, the consideration being \$400,000. The Dolly Varden is well known as among the foremost mining properties of the state, having been discovered in the summer of 1872 during the Mount Lincoln and Bross excitement which witnessed the building of the towns of Fairplay and Alma. Since its discovery it has produced nearly one million dollars worth of ore making its owners among the wealthiest men of the state. The property embraces 150 acres of patented ground upon the eastern slope of Mount Bross, but a mile over one acre of which is penetrated by the present workings leaving a vast scope of the very cream of the mountains yet to be exploited for the rich and extensive ore bodies known to exist. The mine is now in excellent condition, making good showings of splendid ore throughout that will mill from 150 to 800 ounces per ton. A much larger force of men will shortly be put to work

on the mine and it will by this year make a big bonanza among our miners. There is now on the dump some thousand tons of ore that will average ounces per ton for the treatment of which new owners will erect works, claiming the accumulation of mineral will net up over \$100,000. The purchase also includes 160 acres of ground along the Platte river known as McIntyre place, it being a continuation well known Mills & Hodge's placer place, which is acknowledged to be the best now working in Colorado.

#### Washington News.

##### CABINET MATTERS.

CHICAGO, February 21.—The Jo Washington special says: Senator Co was in his seat to-day and was interviewed by a number of republican congressmen, republican colleagues Mr. Conkling had to say about cabinet matters, but his mass such as to convince many that he has a factory understanding with Garfield. Co and Representative Morton had a long conference and some of the latter's friends feel certain that he is to have the treasury portfolio.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The commercial Washington special agrees other New York correspondents that Folger will be offered the secretaryship by field, and adds: Folger is a man eminently qualified for the office of secretary of the treasury has one of the best legal minds in the He has had large experience in financial matters. While holding the office of sub-treasurer of the United States he made himself familiar with our system of finance and currency. is a man of broad and liberal views, a man of culture, courteous and of polished winning manners. We predict that he will make the most accomplished secretary of the treasury the nation has had in many years.

The reason for passing over Morton as being to this apparently well founded rumor that Garfield's doubt whether he could himself to the satisfaction of the senate and country at large of his commercial and financial interests which now render him ineligible for that office, as Alex T Stewart was for being ineligible when nominated for it by Grant.

##### THE OUTGOING CABINET.

CHICAGO, February 21.—The Tri Washington special says of the outgoing cabinet: Everett will continue his law practice; Sherman will be in the senate; Schumacher will be in the senate; Thompson remove to New York and try to earn the money which the Panama Canal company has him; Goff will probably relinquish the portfolio and go to West Virginia as U States district attorney; Maynard is probably unpopular with party friends in Tennessee he will secure nothing; Devenis will probably have to return to his law books, as a sup court judgeship is out of the question; Ransom is rich enough to be recognized; Wheeler make a two years' European trip.

##### ESTIMATE FOR 1882.

Senator Davis said the annual estimate for 1882 was \$17,902,607. As it was reported the senate it was \$17,875,000, an excess last year of \$300,000, due chiefly to an increase of the pension force. The commissioner believes the internal revenue receipts would exceed those of the preceding year nearly \$1,000,000. The committee set the figure \$12,000,000.

#### The Anti-Monopoly League.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A large meeting was held to-night at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the National Anti Monopoly League. Peter Cooper and Mr. Chittenden presided and the objects and purposes of the league association and its origin to be the growth of the abuses of corporate powers, seeing the necessity of a universal organization on the same systematic basis by the entire paying element of the country. Judge Bliss of Pennsylvania, was introduced. He spoke for over an hour and in the course of his address, of which there was a legal and constitutional aspect, the transportation question was considered at length, and the relation of corporations to the public. He said that these institutions had been steadily toward complete monopoly. Their ultimate destiny were fought with the greatest danger to the oppressed people the whole machinery of the government would be thrown into the hands of the monopolists. These men, said speaker, are not now satisfied with their positions they will continue to water their stock to absorb the property of others and tax producers at their own caprice by the consolidation of railroads, union of telegraph lines, subversion of laws and insecurity given corporate property by their refusal to recognize the rights of the minorities of the shareholders. They have set at defiance the rights of the public and individuals, prevented beneficial competition and trampled on the spirit of the constitution and laws of their country. He advocated that railroad men should be turned out of office, as well as rights observed, through the interposition of laws and constitution methods by which the people might be protected in their rights.

It was shown that by the power of the wealth the railroads had obtained a large share of the control of supreme and state courts various legislative bodies, and that judges were elected and representatives selected with special reference as to their fitness for advancing the interests of the corporations they represented. Railroads are rapidly assuming influence disproportionate to the relative position they occupied toward other bodies. How the character and extent of such laws should be enacted was explained, and their adoption strongly recommended. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and at one time when he asked the question, "What shall we do with these corporations?" a man in the audience shouted, "Confiscate their stealings!" Well was the answer, "We would like to, but they have carried them out of sight."

Senator Windom sent a letter deprecating socialistic tendency and treating at length of the abuses which existed in the management of railroads and telegraphs and laid out much stress on the danger of a single man controlling the educational power of the press and ownership of telegraphs, and strongly advocated postal telegraph and governmental restraint to be exercised over the increase of corporate powers. Without such restraint, the letter read, what is to fix a limit of exaction of corporate powers? What is there to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice? What, shall we said of free people who will submit without protest to be bound and sold?



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Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.

## From Saturday's Daily.

We are in receipt of a copy of the minutes of the twelfth annual meeting of the Colorado Congregational association, in which we find the following important item in reference to the Congregational church in this city. It is the banner church, in the way of Christian benevolence, in the state, having contributed more than \$1,200 to various objects during the year. Its Sabbath school is the largest in the association, and fifty-six persons have been added to its membership during the year.

## From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. Charles E. D. Dedrick, of this city, was married to Miss Mamie E. Flynn, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, at the Lindell hotel in Pueblo on Friday last. Rev. H. B. Gage, formerly of this city, performed the ceremony.

All of the pipe for the completion of the water works with the exception of a few pieces of ten inch pipe have reached this city and the work of laying it is progressing rapidly. Should the weather continue favorable the contractors will complete the work in a few days and Colorado Springs will once more be provided with Ruxton creek water. It is predicted that some delay may be caused by the bursting of imperfect pipes when the water is first turned on but this delay will be only of a temporary nature.

## Personal.

Mr. R. F. Weitbreck came up from the south on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. W. P. Homan, of Canon City, was among the arrivals at the Colorado Springs hotel yesterday.

Mr. D. W. Page, of the firm of Messrs. Culver, Page, Hoyle & Co., of Chicago, is in the city, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. C. W. Verkery, the assistant superintendent of the United States railway mail service, made Postmaster Price a visit yesterday.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife, and Mr. B. F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell, returned from an extended eastern visit on the afternoon express yesterday.

Mr. Dan. M. Draper, who for some time past has been connected with the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande, in this city, left yesterday for his home in Missouri. He will probably return to Colorado Springs in the course of a month or six weeks.

## A Bit of Biography.

The following brief biographical sketch of Mr. O. J. Kennedy, of this city, was printed in "Brick" Pomeroy's Great West, of the 6th inst.:

"O. J. Kennedy, engraving clerk of the senate, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, November 13, 1851, moved to Lawrence, Kansas, during the struggle to make the territory a slave state in 1855. Although a boy he saw and felt all the hardships of the 'dark days' of 1855-'56, even up to the close of the civil war. His uncle, John Jones, was murdered in 1855 by the so called 'border ruffians.' He was an eye witness of the infamous and brutal Quantrell raid on Lawrence. His father served under General Jim Lane and old John Brown. The consequence of these years of war has made him a radical republican. He attended school at the state university, Lawrence, Kansas; under Colonel A. S. Johnson he was of the appraising party that appraised the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, of Western Kansas, long before the road was built; went to the Indian Territory in 1873, as a clerk at the United States Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian agency; was in the great treaty of that year at Fort Sill, in which the notorious chiefs Santanta and Big Tree were released from prison; came to Colorado in 1874, connected himself with the Colorado Springs Mountain-ear for a time, afterward and for four years was teacher in the State Deaf and Dumb institute and also editor of the Deaf Mute Index, published at the institute, resigned in 1878 and went to Texas, and while on the trip had a narrow escape from Cheyennes, who were making their way north; came back, and was deputy clerk and clerk of the district court of El Paso county up to 1880; was elected assessor, engraving clerk of the senate at its last session; he is engaged in stock raising and mining; lives at Colorado Springs; married at Leadville in 1878."

## EL PASO COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

What the Society Did at Their Meeting Last Night.

The El Paso County Horticultural Society held a special meeting in the library rooms last evening. The meeting was well attended and the greatest interest was manifested throughout the whole session. A large number of new members were added to the roll. The subject of grape and apple culture was the one selected for discussion. The president of the society, Mr. Parsons, called the meeting to order at 7 1/2 o'clock, and the secretary, L. R. Allen, read the minutes of the previous meeting. Major McAllister was called upon to address the society upon the subject of grape culture which he did at length, prefacing his remarks by calling attention to the admirable article on the agriculture, horticulture and pomology of the state published in the New Year's number of the Denver Tribune and written by W. E. Pabor, esq., which article he declared to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of Colorado. He also read letters on fruit culture from W. A. Helm, of Canon City, and Jesse Frazier, of Florence, which were placed on file. In speaking of the kinds of grapes that would probably do well here, the speaker strongly recommended the Delaware, Iowa, Isabella, Catawba and Creveling. He was inclined to think that the Concord ripened too late for this altitude, and thought that California varieties would not do in El Paso county although Mr. Helm had succeeded in growing them at Canon City where the season was longer and the weather warmer. A long discussion then ensued upon the necessity of covering grape vines, Messrs. Colburn, Gumm, McAllister and others favoring covering the vines with earth, while Messrs. Frost and Irving were inclined to think it unnecessary or at least not necessary until late in the winter. The subject of pruning was also discussed by Messrs. Crawford, De La Vergne, Frost, Curr, Snyder, Colburn, Gumm and others. Mr. Crawford, the corresponding secretary, read a long letter of encouragement and giving some interesting facts upon the subject of grapes and apples from W. E. Pabor, secretary of the State Horticultural society, which was placed on file, and the thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. Pabor. Altogether the meeting was a very successful and interesting one and its proceedings will doubtless be productive of great good. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening in the same place at 7.30 o'clock.

## Continuation of the Potter Case.

In giving an account of the Potter trial yesterday, we stated that the prosecution had rested their case, and at the request of the defense the trial was adjourned until ten o'clock yesterday morning.

When the court convened yesterday, Mr. Harrison, the attorney for the prosecution, asked if the court would grant him the privilege of recalling Mr. Callahan on the stand, which was granted. Mr. Callahan, upon being sworn, said that he had been authorized by Mr. Potter to reclaim some jewelry which he had in pawn, but that he had failed to get it. He said that the defendant owed him some money. This was the end of the testimony for the prosecution.

The defense opened their case by placing G. H. Potter, the defendant, upon the stand. His testimony was about as follows: I made arrangements with Mr. Stearns some four weeks before I got the coat that he was to make it and give me time in which to pay for it. About two weeks before the coat was delivered to me I was measured for the coat and understood at the time that I would not be required to pay for it fully when delivered. I did tell the complaining witness, Mr. Stearns, that Mr. Callahan, the proprietor of the National, owed me money but relying on promises that he would lend me pecuniary aid, I gave Mr. Stearns the order and asked him not to present it until the following Monday. I might have said something to Mr. Stearns about taking charge of the hotel during the summer and while Mr. Callahan was absent in the mountains but did not represent that I was to have permanent employment for the present. I did not tell Mr. Stearns that I had engaged to go with Mr. Theodore as advance agent for I only considered the engagement a temporary one. It was understood that I was to make a trial trip and I told Mr. Callahan that I would probably be back in the course of two weeks when I started. Mr. Theodore told me that he was going to Rosita, Pueblo, Silver Cliff and Canon City after which he would return to Denver via Colorado Springs.

After returning to the hotel from Mr. Stearns' store I told Mr. Callahan that I had given Mr. Stearns an order on him. He did not say in so many words that he would pay it but rather gave me to understand that he would. I told him that Mr. Theodore had agreed to pay me for my service in advance and that on the following Monday or Tuesday I would send him the money with which to pay the order. I did not know anything about the charge against me until an officer placed his hand upon my shoulder in the Lindell hotel at Pueblo, while I sat reading a paper. I was not placed in a cell after being arrested at Pueblo and while waiting for the Colorado Springs train, but was allowed to remain in the office of the jail by paying \$6 for the privilege.

Mr. Potter was the only witness placed on the stand for the defence and when he had completed his testimony Mr. Harrison, the prosecutor, commenced the argument in the case. When he had finished part of it and before Judge Williams took the floor, the case was adjourned until one o'clock.

At one o'clock court again convened and Judge Williams commenced his argument in behalf of the defendant, which lasted about an hour. Mr. Harrison occupied a short time in making a reply. Immediately upon the conclusion of the argument, Justice Bentley notified the defendant that he would require him to enter \$200 bonds to appear at the next term of the district court. Mr. Potter furnished the required bonds.

## Union Mining Company.

"The Union Mining Company" have filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators and trustees for the first year are, E. A. Colburn, E. J. Eaton, A. S. Welch, A. McGowney, Channing Sweet and Frank Cross. The object of the company is to do a general mining business, and is incorporated to operate in the counties of Gunnison, Chaffee, Summit, Lake, Hinsdale, La Plata, Ouray, San Juan, and El Paso, with the principal office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000 divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The capital stock is full paid and non-assessable: of the capital stock \$60,000 (600 shares) have been reserved as working capital, and of this \$10,000 at ten cents on the dollar, or ten dollars per share will be placed on the market this year. The properties now owned by the company are as follows, viz.:

The Mary, Mable mine, situated on northeast side, Crystal mountain on Rock creek, adjoining the Providence lode, one half mile from Scofield. The vein of this mine is at least two feet wide.

Iron mine, situated on north side Rock creek, one-half mile from Scofield. No assay has been made from ore in this mine.

One-half interest in Tremont mine, situated 1 1/2 miles from Scofield on the north side of Galena mountain. Three assays by different process were made on ore from this mine, and yielded 183 ounces to the ton.

One-half interest in Petrified mine, situated on first bench on the north side of Galena mountain, 1 1/2 miles east of Scofield. No assay has been made on the ore.

One-half interest in Dolphin mine, situated in basin of Bear creek on the northwest side of Crystal mountain, just over the divide. This mine yielded 15 ounces in silver and \$10 in gold.

One-half interest in Clipper mine, situated in basin of Bear creek just over the divide from Crystal creek at base of Crystal mountain. This mine is situated three miles southeast from Scofield. There are four parallel veins on this one claim. So far as has been prospected these veins are from 18 inches to 2 feet in width, named respectively Clipper No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. On Clipper No. 1 there have been four assays; first, from surface rock, yielded 55 ounces; the second, third, and fourth from assessment hole yielded respectively 239 1/2, 300 1/2 and 340 ounces in silver. A mill run on same made at the Boston and Colorado Smelting works, at Argo, yielded 43 ounces.

It is the intention of the company to secure from two to six more mines in the vicinity of those now owned. Work will be pushed on all of the mines the coming spring.

The officers of the company for the ensuing year are E. A. Colburn, president; Channing Sweet, vice president; E. J. Eaton, secretary, and A. S. Welch, treasurer.

The company is composed of some of our most respected citizens. The mines are stocked at a very low figure. The stock to be sold is valued on a low basis, making the value of the entire property \$20,000. The plans and prospectus of the company are so modest as to inspire confidence.

We are informed that Dr. Solomon, a man who has gained considerable unfavorable notoriety in Colorado Springs during the past few months, left the city rather expectedly between the hours of darkness and daylight on Friday night. The doctor—so he classed himself—has been in boiling water ever since his arrival in the city, and it was known to the officers, as well as many of the people, that he had not left a very enviable reputation behind him in other cities where he had resided. We understand that he has left quite a number of creditors to grieve over his unceremonious departure. Steps were about to be taken to have him arrested for the malicious prosecution of Miss Maggie Noonan for forgery, but the bird had flown before the arms of the law could reach him.

Passenger travel on the Denver & Rio Grande has been exceedingly light ever since the middle of January and it can only be accounted for by the prevalence of storms and blockades on the Santa Fe road.

Workmen are still busy running a tunnel on the Eureka lode on Cheyenne mountain and the owners report that the indications are becoming more favorable every day. The tunnel now penetrates the mountain to a depth of about 30 feet and it is the intention of the owners to run it in at least 80 feet farther.

## From Tuesday's Daily.

## ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

## II. The Dragon and the Swan.

PROF. F. H. LOUD OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

I hope that you all succeeded in tracing the two constellations which were described yesterday, and if you doubtless noticed that there were three or four stars between the two which were included in neither. These stars are in the tail of the Dragon, a long snake whose voluminous coil is cast more than half around the Little Bear. The star nearest the end of the tail is but little out of the line between the Pointers and the Pole Star, the next is between the Pole star and Delta Ursae Majoris, while the third, the brightest of the three, named Phubon (Alpha Draconis) is halfway between the double star Zeta Ursae Majoris and Beta of the Little Bear. From Phubon the curve of the Dragon may be traced right around Ursa Minor, as far as a point which is in the line with Beta Ursae Minoris and Delta Ursae Majoris, the former of these stars being midway between the latter and the point described. Here there is an abrupt turn, and the body of the serpent bends backward to his head which is about as far from Phubon in one direction as is Beta Ursae Minoris in the direction just opposite. The head has the form of the letter V, but with the point bent a little to one side. All of Draco except the head may be easily traced in the evening at this time of year, and is in fact within the circle of perpetual apparition; but the head, though really just in the circumference of that circle, lies at 8 p. m. directly below the Pole, so near the northern horizon as to be seen with difficulty if at all. A little later it begins to rise on the eastward side, and quite late in the evening comes into full view. I would not recommend waiting for it at night, but will say that in the morning about 5.30 it is in full view high in the sky, and all the directions just given for tracing it apply as well to that position as any other. If any of you rise early enough to look for it at that hour, you will be aided in finding it by noticing that the brightest star then visible in the northern sky is a little beyond the head of Draco in a line drawn from the Pole. This star is called Vega, or Alpha Lyrae, being in the small constellation of the Lyre or Harp.

The well known Milky Way passes close beside Alpha Lyrae, and in the midst of it, in the part nearest that star lies Cygnus, the Swan; the same constellation which a week or two ago you noticed at evening in the northwest, and recognized by the figure of a cross. There are four stars in the upright beam of the cross which points along the Milky Way. Of these that at the head of the cross (the northern end) is brightest, hence called Alpha Cygni, and the next south of this midway between the two stars of the arms. When the figure a swan is used in place of that of a cross, the bird is represented as flying; its head is to be found at the foot or southern end of the upright beam, while each arm of the cross becomes the first joint of a wing. Two more stars are placed quite symmetrically in the two wings, nearer their tips, and quite in the position where one would naturally look for them, the wings being bent a little from the head. The outer star on the right wing (that furthest from the pole) is Zeta Cygni.

As the two constellations which I describe to-day are not so conveniently visible as the two Bears just at the present time of year, I will not so particularly describe the position of the various objects of note, but I must make an exception of one, in consequence of its remarkable character. It is a faint object, but may be found as follows: Close beside Alpha Cygni, on the opposite side from the head of Draco, are two small stars, the line between which is parallel to the central line of the constellation, i. e. to the upright beam of the cross. Draw a line from Alpha Cygni to the more souther of these two stars, and extend it to meet a line connecting the more northern star with Zeta Cygni. At the point where these lines meet is 61 Cygni—the star in question. It is the corner of a trapezium or irregular four-sided figure having stars at the angles and a brighter one within; all, however, comparatively faint.

This star exhibits an apparent motion among its neighbors of a peculiar kind, which has enabled astronomers to measure its distance from the earth. The principle is exceedingly simple. Suppose, for illustration, that from a certain point on Tejon street, I see the college due west, and that by going south just 500 feet, it appeared say N W. The change of direction due to my change of position would enable me to measure its distance. For if the college were further off, a given change in my position would not cause so great a change of direction, and if it had been nearer, a greater change would have been produced. Now this change of direction is called parallax, and the distance of the stars is sought by finding the parallax due to the change in the earth's position from one side of the orbit around the sun to the opposite side. (In speaking of the distance of the stars I must not be supposed to include that of the planets. The popular use of language makes these objects "stars," but in reality they are very different bodies as they change their apparent place from one constellation to another, and any one of them may at two different times be seen in diametrically opposite places on the sphere,

Understanding, then, that the true stars are meant, you will see that they must be at immense distances when I tell you that this change of the earth's position, amounting to 185,000,000 miles, produces very little parallax in any star. The great majority, indeed, exhibit no sensible parallax whatever, but their directions remain as constant to all observation as if their distance were in the strictest sense of the word infinite. But 61 Cygni does show a small parallax, hence it must be one of the nearest of the stars. In fact it is the nearest but one of all whose distances have been measured, and so far as known, the very nearest visible in this latitude, since Alpha Centauri our nearest neighbor, is here within the circle of perpetual occultation.

What then is the distance of this comparatively near star? About thirty-four trillion miles. This number is too great to be at all appreciated when simply named; let me therefore try to give some idea of its vastness. Jules Verne described one of his heroes as traveling around the earth on a wager in eighty days. In nine years, at that rate, he would go a million miles. Then to go thirty-four trillion miles would require three hundred million years—a time within which the traditional six thousand years since Adam is contained fifty thousand times. Or again, let me take an illustration from the velocity of light. If we could overcome the convexity of the earth and send a ray of light from this point to New York, the ray must travel four thousand miles to go there and back, and it would accomplish those four thousand miles forty-one or forty-two times in the course of a single second. With this enormous velocity light reaches us from the sun in eight minutes, but to come from 61 Cygni it requires five years and nine months. This distance has nothing fictitious about it. It is true that it is not accurately known, but this at least is certainly known, that the nearest stars cannot be much nearer than this, while the average distance is certainly much greater.

One or two things which may have seemed surprising before these measurements became known are easily enough understood as soon as we admit to our minds the belief that the stars are at this really inconceivable distance. One is, that the stars are not magnified by the telescope. The best instrument is that in which the fixed stars, however bright they appear, seem the smallest, and any apparent size or diameter is due to imperfections of the glass and the eye. It is plain enough that a body which could show a sensible size at such a distance must be very many times larger than our sun. In fact, as soon as we know the distances of the stars we are able to calculate how bright our sun would appear if he were equally far away. And it is found that he would present a very third-rate appearance. He would, to be sure, look brighter than 61 Cygni, but on the other hand not nearly so bright as the stars in the Dipper. The stars then are really suns; or, to be more exact, our sun is one of the stars; and one below the average, too, in size and brightness.

Another thing which the distance of the stars explains is their apparently fixed positions. The shapes of the constellations have not materially changed since the oldest records. When it was supposed that they might be at a moderate distance, this fact was held to show that they were all fastened together to one revolving sphere. Now, however, slight motions are recognized by the telescope, which cannot be explained as due to any motion of the earth, and others which must be ascribed to a forward motion through space of our sun and his attendant planets, including our earth among them. Hence, it is probable that all the stars, our sun among the rest, are actually in motion in various directions, with various velocities. This motion of the stars is called "proper motion," for it is to be determined for each star independently of each other. Some of the stars exhibit proper motions which are found, when we consider their distance, to be really rapid. Of these, 61 Cygni is an example, and a still more remarkable instance is a telescopic star in Ursa Major, which, it is calculated, moves so fast that, unless acted upon by some force of which we have no knowledge whatever, it will fly off into the regions of infinite space beyond the utmost reach of the telescope; and the combined attraction of all the bodies of the visible universe will not be sufficient to bring it back, or to prevent it from pursuing this solitary course forever. If we imagine an inhabited planet circling around this runaway orb, then the people there can see now a sky as brilliant with stars as our own, but after millions of years their descendants will have no stars except in one portion of the heavens, where all will be collected in a cluster, then after millions of years more this will become invisible, and the inhabitants will know of no bodies outside the system of their own sun.

If a star were moving exactly toward us or from us, the telescope would show no proper motion whatever, because the direction of the star would not change. But observations made with the spectroscopic give results which are believed to afford a measure of the velocity of a star in the direction of the line of sight. According to this determination, both Alpha Ursae Majoris and Alpha Cygni are approaching us, and the latter within two hundred thousand years, more or less, unless it changes its course will pass the sun at about one hundredth

of its present distance, (which is believed to be nearly four times that of 61 Cygni) and hence will be much nearer and brighter than any star in our present heavens.

The fact of the proper motion of stars enables astronomers to determine whether or not a double star is a binary, without waiting for observations of a revolution of one component about the other. If the two components have a common proper motion, they are believed to constitute a system, but if their motions are entirely independent, the one of the other, the star is nearly optically double. The application of this principle has led to an unexpected result in establishing a connection between stars at very considerable apparent distances from one another. Thus five out of the seven stars in the Dipper are found to have their proper motion in common, both as regards direction and velocity. R. A. Proctor, the discoverer of this fact, calls it "star-drift." It is regarded as evidence of a true physical connection between bodies which, as far as we know, are as distant from one another as our sun from 61 Cygni. In this way we can explain the apparent indifference of the components of some double stars to each other's attraction. This same star 61 Cygni is double, and the components have the same proper motion, yet not the slightest tendency to revolve the one about the other has yet been detected. Without supposing that this system is independent of the law of gravity, we may imagine that the distance between the two components in the direction of our line of sight is very great, so that the time of revolution is very long. In the case of any group of stars which have a common star drift it seems easiest to suppose that these separate stars do really affect each other's motion. But not even here, and still less in the universe of stars regarded as a whole, have we any reason to believe that there is actual revolution about a common centre. The hypothesis of a central sun of the universe, fascinating as it is, seems to be without basis in scientific fact.

Among so many masses moving in every direction is there not danger of collision? Such a catastrophe cannot be demonstrated to be impossible, but it is exceedingly unlikely; and is rendered so, strange as the statement seems, by the very velocity of the moving bodies. Were two stars, much nearer to each other than to any other bodies, left at rest in such a position, their mutual attractions would soon impart to each a motion directly toward the other, and in time they would collide with a shock which would vaporize both. But a very slight motion on the part of either before it entered the sphere of the other's attraction, (unless by accident directed precisely toward the latter) would cause each to describe an orbit harmlessly about their common centre. The form of this orbit would depend on the masses and velocities of the two, and the more rapid their motion the less likely would they be to remain in each other's companionship. The prominent phenomena of such a meeting are easily imagined. Two orbs are pursuing the courses marked out by the impulse given each at its creation. Each as seen from the other, or rather from the planets which accompany it, is at first a mere point of light, one among a thousand equals. Gradually it becomes more bright and beautiful, at last it makes a day of night, the solar warmth of its rays is exchanged with that of its new companion. And ever increasing attraction urges them nearer together; when just as it seems impossible that they should remain apart, their motion, hastened by this mutual influence, carries one beyond the other. They separate, never again to approach; each, as before, describes a solitary path, but each a very different course from that which but for the other it would have pursued. Such an encounter is not entirely matter of fancy, for in at least one instance astronomers find indications that something like this has been matter of history.

Mr. J. S. Cornue, the contractor, has finished the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande from Poncha Springs to Maysville. There was much rejoicing at Maysville and the first train was received amid the firing of anvils, blowing of whistles and the cheers of the inhabitants.

We learn from reliable sources that all of the Colorado Springs parties have disposed of their interest in the noted Robert E. Lee mine at Leadville. Messrs. J. Y. Marshall, L. D. Roubush and various other eastern parties are the purchasers. We are unable to state what amount of money was realized by the sale.

Mr. J. D. Macklin returned Sunday from Southern New Mexico, where he and several of his friends have been engaged in mining pursuits during the winter. Mr. Macklin informs us that he was forced to leave that country by the Indians. He, with two companions were camped in the Ladson mountain, about sixty miles from Socorro. One day a runner was sent from Socorro to the camp to notify them that the Apaches were lurking in their vicinity and that it would be advisable for them to come to Socorro for protection. They at once started, not even taking time to secure their horses which had strayed some distance from camp. They left their camp and all their effects behind in their anxiety to get out of the country. By following the mountains they managed to keep under cover and reached Socorro in safety. On several occasions they saw small bands of Apaches but by exercising precaution they managed to elude the red skins.



## A LOST CHILD.

A Little Girl Nine Years Old Wandering Around from Two o'clock in the Afternoon Until Two at Night.

About five o'clock Sunday afternoon it was reported about the city that a young idiotic child about nine years old had strayed from its home on East Pike's Peak avenue and no trace of it could be found. Mr. Thomas Sullivan, the father of the child, notified the city officers of the fact and a diligent search was at once commenced. It was learned that the child had been seen playing in the vicinity of Mr. T. E. Johnson's house, on East Hurfano street, during the latter part of the afternoon. The officers and a number of others followed Shook's run up and down thinking perhaps that the little girl had fallen into the creek and been drowned. The search was kept up continuously until darkness baffled their efforts. After dark a cryer with bell in hand passed through every street in the city crying "lost child," and by nine o'clock it was generally known throughout the city that the child was lost. It was comparatively useless for any one to attempt to hunt the child after dark although many did so. Officer Tell, while at the Spaulding house, learned from one of the boarders that a small child comparing in size and description to the one lost had been seen to pass the hotel about six o'clock on its way down Tejon street. The child had in its hand a large cane which it was dragging along by its side. It was subsequently learned from the parents that the little girl had taken a cane used by her father from the house so the searchers had some clue to work on.

At twelve o'clock no tidings had been received of the lost child, and the parents were almost frantic with grief, knowing, as they did, that the little girl would not be able to tell who her parents were or where they lived. At two o'clock a gentleman accompanied by Officer Tell appeared at the house of the disconsolate parents with the child in his possession. It appears that the little girl was found on the Pueblo road about five miles south of the city by Mr. J. L. Overton at seven o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Overton was on his way from Fountain to this city, and it was by mere chance that he noticed her at all as she was fifty or sixty yards from the road and it was quite dark at the time. He took her to Mr. Carbaugh's house on what is known as the Lamb ranch where she was provided with supper. They soon ascertained that the child was not in her right mind as all efforts made to learn who she was or where she lived were of no avail. As Mr. Carbaugh expected to come to this city for the purpose of bringing his son to the three o'clock train Mr. Overton left the child in his possession, thinking that he could bring her with him and if possible find her parents, or at least some clue to their whereabouts. Upon his arrival, which was about half past one yesterday morning, Mr. Carbaugh at once applied to the officers for information, and learning the particulars he lost no time in taking the child to her house. When the wagon drove up to the house the disconsolate mother was seen standing in the street peering into the darkness in hopes of seeing, or at least hearing some faint cry from the lost child. Her happiness can little be imagined when the little girl was placed in her arms safe and sound. She was so overcome by excitement that for a few moments the thought never occurred to her that she owed to the recoverer of her child everlasting gratitude.

## Selecting a Track for the Tournament

The committee consisting of Messrs Waters and O'Brien of Horse company No. 1, Messrs. Courter and Clark of Jackson's No. 2, and Messrs. Marvin and Platt of the Hook and Ladder company, appointed at the last regular meeting of the fire department to select the track for the state tournament, met on Sunday and chose the ground. Each member of the committee had formed his own conclusions as to which street was best adapted for the track. Some wanted it on Tejon some on Nevada avenue and others on Wasatch avenue but it was finally settled that Nevada avenue was the best and most convenient street. The track will extend from the Court House on the corner of Kiowa street to the alley just in the rear of the engine house. A connection will be made with the main pipe running in the alley between Tejon and Nevada leading out to Nevada where a hydrant will be placed for the use of the fire companies. Work will be at once commenced on the grading of the track in order to have it in a good condition at the time of the tournament. Mr. John Courter has agreed to contribute five days' work with two teams and if some others will do likewise the track can soon be graded and with but little expense.

The Printer By mine at Leadville is said to be one of the richest and most promising mines in the carbonate camp. Mr. D. S. Covert, the manager of this valuable property, was in the city yesterday and had in his possession some of the gold taken from the mine. The mine is located in California gulch only a short distance above where the rich placer diggings were located and the vein from which the gold is taken is ten feet in width. The property is owned principally by Colorado Springs parties, among whom are the following: Messrs. R. F. Weitbrecht, L. K. Bass, E. J. Eaton, John Potter, J. M. Sigafus, Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell and D. S. Covert.

## A NEW INCORPORATION.

The Organization of the Peerless Mining, Reduction and Town Site Company.

On the 16th inst the following incorporators of the Peerless Mining, Reduction and Town Site company met in this city for organization, to wit: James H. B. McFerran, D. W. Robbins, Edward E. Hooker, Charles Walker, Daniel Durkee, James West, Fleming N. F. and W. H. McIntyre, Fleming N. F., George W. Trimble and A. V. Hunter, incorporators, were absent. An organization was effected by the election of James H. B. McFerran as president; Daniel Durkee, vice president; Edward E. Hooker, secretary; W. H. McIntyre, treasurer, and Charles Walker, superintendent.

The capital stock of the company is one million and a half of dollars, not assessable, and divided into one hundred and fifty thousand shares, of the par value of ten dollars each; five hundred thousand of which was set aside for working purposes, of which ninety thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot by the incorporators.

The corporate property consists of the Peerless mines, East Leadville smelting works, and town site of East Leadville, in Horse Shoe Gulch, Park county, Colorado. Mr. Walker, the superintendent, informs us that the company intend to begin operations in the early spring, both in mining and reducing ores. This is a good corporation.

The financial and business standing of the corporators will command the respect of all who know them. For energy and business capacity Mr. Walker, the superintendent, stands unsurpassed.

The principal office of the company is located in this city, with a branch office at East Leadville, where the principal operations of the company will be carried on. From the prospectus handed to us by the secretary of the company we gain the following information in reference to the corporated property of the company its location, advantage, etc:

The corporate property of the company consists of the Peerless mine, the Peerless Maude mine, the concentration and reduction works at East Leadville, a steam saw mill, the town site of East Leadville and its addition consisting of eighty acres of land and 120 acres of land, offices, dwelling houses, blacksmith shop and stables. The Peerless and Peerless Maude mines are located on the summit of Park range, at the head of Horse Shoe gulch, about six miles east of Leadville, in Park county, Colorado.

The Peerless mine is developed by a shaft four by six feet and forty five feet deep, which runs into and through a chamber thirty five feet in length along the vein of mineral and twenty five feet in width across the vein and is twelve feet in height, the whole excavation being mineral bearing. There is also a tunnel four by six feet entering through the blacksmith shop, under cover, which is one hundred and thirty five feet in length, more than half the distance being through mineral traversed by a tramway with an iron car running into the chamber which is thirty five feet deep from the bottom to the top of the shaft.

The buildings on the mines consist of boarding house, blacksmith shop and store house.

The Peerless Maude mine is on the extension of the Peerless mine and developed by a shaft four by six feet forty two feet in depth and timbered throughout.

A large quantity of ore was taken out of the Peerless mine last season, and reduced at the smelting works, producing sixty tons of bullion of the net value of one hundred and thirty three dollars per ton.

The mill runs of the ore produced from fifteen to fifty ounces in silver, and from forty to fifty percent of lead to the ton and indicated that the ore improved in silver in the depth attained in the mine from three to five dollars per ton. The mineral in the mine consists of carbonate of lead, galena, grey copper and quartz, bearing gold and silver.

The concentration and reduction works are located at the town of East Leadville, five miles east of the Peerless mine, and connected therewith by a wagon road. The works are enclosed with substantial buildings, the principal of which is covered with corrugated iron roofing, and consists of ore houses and crushing room, sampling and charging floors, roasting floors, coke and coal sheds, up stairs, and engine blower, concentrating and blast furnace rooms, down stairs. The machinery consists of a forty five horse power engine, and a tubular boiler of fifty horse power, a four and a half inch Baker blower, Cornish rolls, and sizes with shafting pulleys, belting, pipe connections and tools complete, all nearly new, together with a thirty-five ton crusher, a wet and dry concentrator and blast furnace, with water jackets, teveyers and pipe connections complete, with ample water supply. The saw mill with independent engine and boiler of twelve horse power has the capacity of over five thousand feet of lumber per day; is nearly new and cut alone three hundred thousand feet of lumber last season.

The town of East Leadville is situated in a beautiful park, traversed by running streams of pure water, sufficient for all purposes, and surrounded by wood land, and sheltered by the mountains, and is being built up and contains over twenty buildings consisting of stores, hotels, blacksmith shop, dwelling houses, with company offices and buildings.

The town site and its addition is laid out on eighty acres of land and lots are in demand, and selling at from twenty five to one hundred and fifty dollars each.

There is a good wagon road from the works to the railroad depot, a distance of about ten miles. In addition to the Peerless ores, the high grade ores from the Park range, Sacramento and Horseshoe gulches, will seek reduction at said works, because of convenience in reduction, as well as the available lead ores of the Peerless mines, as there is no other known body of lead ore in composition in reduction.

Iron ore and limestone suitable for fluxing, can now be had in the vicinity of the works at a reasonable cost.

The city of Leadville is located on the western slope of Park range and the town of East Leadville about due east, on the eastern slope of said range, and is about three miles east of the main range.

## Personal.

Mr. C. A. Sigler returned from St. Louis Sunday, where he has been taking a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical college.

Sheriff Smith and family returned from their eastern trip on the owl train Sunday morning. Mr. Smith says that they encountered considerable cold and disagreeable weather during their absence.

Mr. J. P. McMillan will travel through southern Colorado and New Mexico for the branch grocery house of Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co., recently established in Denver. Mr. McMillan will no doubt prove to be a valuable salesman, as he is thoroughly conversant with the business, as well as a popular and courteous gentleman.

Mr. W. W. Hungerford left for Texas yesterday to assume the general management of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande railroad, now being constructed from Corpus Christi to Laredo, on the Mexican border. Mr. Hungerford since his connection with the Denver & Rio Grande as superintendent, has won many friends and proved himself to be a competent and popular railroad man.

Dr. Isaac Davis, of Manitou, is sinking a soda water well opposite his residence in that place.

Sheriff Smith brought back with him one of the men indicted at the last term of the district court for participating in the whipping of Erickson last spring. He was found in Missouri and placed under arrest.

## From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. S. E. Sessions, the contractor, was busy yesterday placing the truss roof on the new M. E. church, corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street.

Deputy U. S. Marshal L. C. Dana yesterday summoned the following list of U. S. petit jurors from El Paso county, to appear before the U. S. district court, for the district of Colorado, at Pueblo, in said district, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m.:  
Matt France, C. B. Lamborn,  
N. S. Culver, A. G. Lincoln,  
E. E. Hooker, W. B. Sherman.

At a meeting of St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid Society, held at the Cliff House, Manitou, on the afternoon of Monday, February 21, 1881, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

All the members of this society recognizing the kindness and charity of the Young People's Society, of Grace Church, Colorado Springs, while returning their sincere thanks for the entertainment of the 17th inst, which has resulted in a substantial benefit to St. Andrew's church, pray that you may be duly rewarded for your Christian courtesy and kindness.

MRS. E. E. NICHOLS, Pres't.  
By Mrs. E. D. SABINE, Sec'y.

## OUT WEST.

Gunnison City wants the electric light, Enterprising!

Saguache claims to have doubled its population since the enumeration for the census in June.

Coasting, among the young ladies and gentlemen of the village, as well as among the urchins, is the favorite evening sport at Pitkin.

Paradoxical as it may appear, when the five moons appeared on the night of the 14th, Colorado Springs was the only town in the state where the people thought they'd got 'em.

A telephone lecture and entertainment was recently given in Golden. The music was played in Denver, seventeen miles away, and was distinctly heard in the Golden hall.

Colorow's band, in camp near the White river, are buying ammunition wherever they can, and are pronounced in their declarations that they will not leave their country.

The state penitentiary has sent for \$200 worth of books for the convicts, the money having been raised by admission fees of 25 cents each charged to visitors. Liberal deductions in the price of books were made to the institution by Harper Bros.

The tracklayers on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad are putting down the rails at the rate of half a mile per day, and are bound by the terms of contract, to lay track at the rate of two miles per day after the snow leaves. At this rate it will not take long to reach Durango.

## A Slippery Transaction.

It is generally conceded by the public as well as some of the bondsmen, that G. H. Potter, the young man, who figured so prominently in the police courts last week, has left the city. Several little transactions of his have come to the surface since his departure that shows the young man up in the right light. Not only has he beat the merchants out of various sums of money, but he has also beat the persons who befriended him in time of trouble and tribulation. It will be remembered that during the trial one of the witnesses stated that Potter had given him an order to redeem certain jewelry which he had pawned. The jewelry referred to was pawned to a certain gentleman, whose name we will forbear mentioning, for the sum of \$40. Among other articles pawned was what Potter represented to be a diamond pin of no little value. He seemed to prize it highly and in speaking of it said that it was a heirloom in his family and had been handed down from father to son for the past generation. The gentleman to whom the pin had been pawned placed entire reliance in Mr. Potter's representations and took it for granted that the security was sufficient to cover the amount of money loaned. Yesterday two gentlemen to whom Potter was owing some money resolved to redeem the jewelry from the first named gentleman for the purpose of securing their indebtedness. The resolution was carried into effect and the jewelry was placed in their possession upon the payment of \$40, the amount originally loaned on it. Shortly after obtaining it they took it to one of the jewelry stores for the purpose of getting an estimate of its valuation. They were fully aware that with the exception of the diamond pin that but little valuation could be placed on the remainder of the articles. Imagine their chagrin when the jeweler told them that the pin when new had been purchased for the sum of three dollars. "I am prepared to swear to that," said the jeweler, "for I sold it to Potter myself for that price and regret to say that I never got my pay for it either." It is useless to say that more thoroughly disgusted gentlemen were not to be seen upon the street yesterday, for in trying to get out of the mud they had precipitated themselves in the mire. We are also informed that Potter succeeded in gaining the unsuspecting confidence of several of his lady friends, who out of sympathy lent him money.

Messrs. Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell left for Leadville on the morning express yesterday. The object of their visit is to settle up the affairs of the Robert E. Lee and investigate into the condition of the Printer Boy mine, in which they are interested.

## Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

North End Improvement company to Robert F. Weitbrecht, lot 2 block 207 addition No. 1.	\$1,000
Colorado Springs company to Lizzie Clark, lot 13 block 302, addition No. 2	50
David Stephens to Alice Maud Stephens, part of lot 16, block 276, addition No. 1	500
Benjamin Laughlin to Tacy O'Drak, n. h. lots 11 and 12, block 2, Rogers' addition	125
Alice M. Kirshaw to Margaret A. Snyder s. 37 of lots 15 and 16, block 276, addition No. 1	400
J. W. D. Stovell to Mary J. Duffield, 1 acre n. e. of city	100
S. J. Carithers to Effie Carithers, lots 8 and 8, block 123	300
Wm. N. Gray to Margaret Williamson, n. 205 ft. of lots 3 and 4, block 92	2,900
Sarah T. Marx to J. H. Barlow, lot 5, block 22	700
Sarah M. Coughlin to Geo. Boeshenz, lot 24, block 73	4,500
Sarah Collins to C. F. Niece, lot 5, Humphreys & Sumner's sub division, block 256, addition No. 1	150
Elizabeth T. Wolfe to C. F. Todd, lot 23, block 245, addition No. 1	125
Edward Stephenson to M. S. Mackenzie Robinson, part of lot 16, block 276, addition No. 1	500
Wm. Stark to Theodore Denhardt, lot 14, block 266, addition No. 1	700
M. L. DeCoursey, trustee, to Permelia A. Quakenbush, lot 18, block 269, addition No. 1	75
Geo. W. Thomas to Julius Way, lot 11, block 33	500
Chas. Halliwell to A. M. M'Grim, lots 9 and 10 in Halliwell's sub, block 212, addition number 1; and lots 20 and 22 in Edgerton's sub division, block 224, addition number 1	802
Hannah B. Warren et al to R. B. Coulson lot 11, block 275, addition number 1	800
Hannah M. Johnson to the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company, lot 10, block P, Manitou	4,000
Sarah M. Treadwell to Henry Coby, lot 26, block 157, Colorado City	35
Emily A. Crowell to Susan J. Wood lot 12, block 63	2,000
Olive M. Oakes and Daniel C. Oakes to John B. Bennett 1,000 acres in section 33, township 10, range 67 and in section 35, township 11, range 67	6,000
F. L. Martin to Ripley & Wright the northwest q. of the southeast q. of section 20, township 14, range 63, 40 acres	500
L. D. Combs to Perlia N. Holcomb, the ranch called the May ranch on Chy-eane creek	4,500
Anastasia M. Flanagan to Martin Speck lot 23, block 157, Colorado City	60
Mattie A. Kinsman to George H. Stewart lot 1, block 196, Colorado City	15
C. H. White to Adelaide L. Ward lot 23, block A, Manitou	900

## LEADVILLE.

The old Carbonate and Shamrock Mines—Good Mines Yet—Manipulated for a Purpose.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

LEADVILLE, February 20.—The property of the Leadville Consolidated Mining company embraces the Carbonate and Shamrock mines, which were among the oldest locations on Carbonate Hill. It will be remembered that Messrs. Hallock & Cooper formerly owned the Carbonate, together with one half the Shamrock, the other half being owned by Tom Wells. After taking out a small bonanza from the Carbonate, Messrs. H. & C. sold their entire interest in both mines to the Leadville company. Tom Wells also disposed of his half interest in the Shamrock to the company for \$40,000. Cooper retired to pastures green, while Hallock and Wells invested their gains largely in mining and other interest about Leadville and neighboring camps. The Leadville company made fine surface improvements and for several months paid regular dividends from the production of the mine. Then production nearly closed and the company ran in debt. The management was changed, O. H. Harker being placed in charge. He succeeded in paying off a large portion of the indebtedness, but there seems to have been no disposition of late to thoroughly develop the mine. Harker is experienced and able and probably could find the ore bodies known to still exist in the Carbonate if instructed so to do. A straight line, running centrally through a wave line will naturally leave a portion of the wave line above and a portion below. Imagine the straight line a drift, the wave an ore vein, and you have the situation. The ore has been cut along the several levels and not always followed. The Shamrock has promising ground never opened at all. Were a systematic effort made to open up the whole property, there is no doubt that the results would be extremely satisfactory. Why has it not been done?

The Leadville Consolidated is capitalized at \$2,000,000, in 200,000 shares of \$10 each. For some time back, until very recently, the market value of these shares ranged from forty five to fifty cents in Wall street. It was expected by interested parties that the decline would be still greater, but it is hard to "bear" stocks in a rising market, and the report of a new find has doubled the value of Leadville in spite of efforts to prevent it. Or it may be that the purpose in keeping the stock down has been effected, and that hereafter the mine will be worked for what is in it. If so, we may soon expect to record regular shipments from the Carbonate as of old. Some day this mine will do its part toward disproving the exhaustion theory of our enemies. Let us suppose that this mine had been honestly worked from the start, its production would have been regular to the present date; its stock would have been at par, and its record would have assisted materially to sustain the confidence of capital in the permanency of Leadville mines. It has been handled in precisely the best manner to produce a contrary effect.

J. L. LOOMIS.

## Personal.

Mrs. J. H. Hammond has gone to San Jose, California, where she expects to remain until the first of May.

Mr. Herman Dow returned yesterday after an absence of several weeks spent with friends in eastern Kansas.

The Hon. E. C. Monk, of the firm of Monk & Ingalsbe, left yesterday on a visit to his home in Massachusetts.

Major Garner, of the Denver & Rio Grande, accompanied by his wife, went east via the Santa Fe route yesterday.

Mr. G. J. Garvine will assume the duties of train master and chief train dispatcher of the Denver & Rio Grande, with headquarters at Pueblo.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Kennedy came up from Silver Cliff on the owl train yesterday morning on a visit to Mrs. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Hudson.

Senator Stubbs and Representative Barker returned from Denver Tuesday, as further proceedings in the Arapahoe assessment investigation have been postponed until the 31st.

Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, returned Tuesday from an extended visit to friends in Iowa and New York state. He says that Colorado with all her disagreeable weather cannot hold a candle to what he has experienced during his absence.

Mr. C. W. Bradley, formerly train dispatcher at Pueblo, has been appointed superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande in place of Mr. W. W. Hungerford, who was transferred to the general management of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande road in Texas. The appointment took effect on the 22d.

Mr. W. E. Thurber, for some time past chief clerk in auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed auditor of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande road now in the course of construction in Texas, and starts for his new field of duty this morning. He will be accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, also of the auditor's office.

People are coming to Colorado much earlier this year than usual. The trains entering the state are already filled to the fullest capacity.

## Black Sheep of Australia.

Mr. Charles Darwin in the American Stockman communicates to Nature the following extract of a letter from a Mr. Sanderson, of Chilhurst, which seems to explain the reason for raising and scattering black sheep among flocks of white ones on ranches in Australia. Mr. Sanderson writes: "In the early days, before fences were erected and when shepherds had charge of very large flocks (occasionally four thousand or five thousand), it was important to have a few sheep easily noticed among the rest; and hence the value of a certain number of black or partly black sheep, so that colored lambs were then carefully preserved. It was easy to count ten or a dozen such sheep in a flock, and when one was missing it was pretty safe to conclude that a good many had strayed with it, so that the shepherd really kept count of his flock by counting his speckled sheep. As fences were erected the flocks were made smaller, and the necessity for having the spotted sheep passed away. Their wool also being of small value, the practice soon grew of killing them off as lambs, or so young that they had small chance of breeding; and it surprised me how, at the end of my sheep-farming experience of about eight years, the percentage of colored lambs produced was so much smaller than at the beginning. As the quantity of colored wool from Australia seems to have much diminished, the above experience would appear to be general."

We were yesterday shown a handsome specimen of flowery alabaster taken from Pickett's cave in William's canon. It was found by the Rev. W. D. Westervelt, of Manitou, and is now on exhibition at Ratliff's museum on Pike's Peak avenue. It was found in one of the inner and heretofore unexplored chambers of the cave and is composed of crystalline carbonate of lime and gypsum. It is similar in appearance to Tuscan alabaster, from which sleeve buttons and other ornaments are made, although not as hard. We are informed that several of the chambers of the cave are incrustated with this alabaster.

One of the crystallized specimens is said to be nearly four feet in length and to weigh over 100 pounds. It will be taken out of the cave in as nearly a perfect condition as possible and presented to Colorado college.

## Real Estate.

The transfers reported this week show a continued state of healthy demand for property, both in city and country, and foot up as follows:

Colorado Springs lots.	\$16,227
Manitou	4,900
Colorado City	110
Country property.	11,000

Total. . . . . \$32,237  
Government patents for 645 acres of land were also placed on record.

The Leadville Opera company will probably appear in Court House hall for two nights during the first week in March.

The Record says that the meaning of the word Durango is "coming, together."

## Snow Troubles in London.

London Times.

Almost universally the domestic water supply has been cut off, so that the standpipes which were at length put up in the streets by the water companies were immediately thronged by shivering messengers, carrying vessels of all descriptions for the conveyance of the precious fluid. To these, which if not the necessary concomitants of severe frost, were at least not very marvelous occurrences, must be added the damage done by the drifting of snow through the interstices between the slates or tiles of roofs, so that it gained free admission to the interior spaces. Even where these interior spaces were accessible from the upper rooms by trap doors in their ceilings, the snow could not be entirely removed from the angles; and in the more numerous cases in which no trap doors existed, the deposit could not be approached at all, and had to soak through the ceilings into the rooms below as soon as it was liquified by the thaw. In one instance, it is said that no less than forty pounds weight of snow was taken away from under a single roof; and, where the accumulation could not be removed, the damage to the walls and ceilings beneath has been proportionately great.

# ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

# Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

# CENTAUROINMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.



## A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

An Old 59er's Successful Attempt to End His Existence.

News was received in this city of the suicide of Mr. L. W. Cropper, an old and well known citizen of El Paso county who resided on his ranch near Bassett's mill. The first intimation received in this city was through a telegram sent to Dr. Kimball on Wednesday last which announced that Mr. Cropper had taken a dose of poison and requesting that the doctor come to the ranch as soon as possible. The patient was not dead when the doctor arrived there but was very low and the doctor discerned at a glance that it would be useless to attempt to save his life. Through the use of a galvanic battery the doctor managed to keep up artificial respiration and prolonged his life for several hours, but as soon as the electrical current was withdrawn death at once took place. It seems that Mr. Cropper took two doses of morphine, the first one being taken on Tuesday morning. This dose was not retained on the stomach and did not have the desired effect. On Tuesday night Mr. Cropper refused to eat any supper and sometime during the evening he again took another dose of the deathly drug which evidently caused his death. It was evident that Mr. Cropper had premeditated committing suicide for after his death the following letter was found in his room:

Having been for the last two years in declining health, attended with great depression of mind, I undertook a more active business to pursue to see if I could improve my health, which seemed for a while to have a good effect. A change of business came too soon for me to realize any sanguine hopes, and again I am prostrated and my energy paralyzed so much that life is a burden to me. The cause of my life failing so unexpectedly is something unknown to me. I will say to my children to take this reverse of fortune with fortitude. Hope you will meet with friends that will carry you through life's struggles with happiness and success is the wish of your unhappy father.

## L. CROPPER.

It appears that self destruction has been a mania in the family of the deceased, for Mr. Cropper is the third brother that has died by his own hands, and it is said that his grandfather also ended his existence by cutting his throat. This is one of the instances where suicide has become an epidemic in the family. Mr. Cropper came to Colorado in 1859, and is a Hollander by birth. He is comparatively well known to all of the old timers in this city, who speak of him as being a quiet, intelligent and good citizen. He has lived in this county for nearly 21 years and was formerly extensively engaged in cattle raising, from which occupation he succeeded in accumulating considerable money and was said to be in independent circumstances.

He has held the office of justice of the peace several times since he became a resident of the county. It is said that in 1874 he married his second wife, which marriage did not prove to be a happy one, for after living together about a year, his wife left him and returned east. Since this time Mr. Cropper has had many reverses in business, and has lost considerable of his property. Heat times was very much depressed in spirits on account of sickness, and life had apparently become a burden to him. No inquest in the case is deemed necessary.

## The Sale of the Robert E. Lee.

Wednesday's Leadville Chronicle has the following in reference to the sale of the Robert E. Lee mine:

"The transfer of the Colorado Springs interest in the Robert E. Lee mine which was reported in the Chronicle is confirmed. Mr. J. Y. Marshall, who is one of the purchasers, in conversation with a reporter of the Denver Republican, said that negotiations were consummated on the 9th of the present month. He would not specially state the amount of the purchase money, but as near as could be ascertained it was in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars. By this sale the Colorado Springs syndicate—Messrs. Sigafus, Howbert, Humphreys and Crowell sever their connection with the property, and until such time as the stock of the company is placed as contemplated, Messrs. J. Y. Marshall, Homer Pennock and L. D. Roubush will be the sole owners. The Union Emma mine, which adjoins the Lee on the north, has been purchased of Lieutenant-Governor Tabor by the same parties, and will be consolidated with the Lee in the stock organization. The capital stock of the Lee has been reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and while the single shares have been increased in number from 200,000 to 500,000, they are reduced from \$50 to \$10 each, and are consequently now saleable. The intention is to place the stock on the New York market at an early day. Although but little has been said of the Lee of late, it still retains its rank among the Leadville mines as a producer. It is now yielding about forty tons of ore per day, and its reserves are claimed to be very extensive. The new shaft which is being sunk has already struck iron, and a body of pay ore may be tapped at any day. Some of the workings of the mine have been injured by the flood of water in the Silver, but this difficulty will be overcome by provisions for drainage which are now being made. The purchase of the Emma is a judicious investment, and will result in greatly appreciating the stock of the Lee company, as the territory thus gained is among the most valuable that remains undeveloped on Fryer hill.

## FROM THE MINES.

An Interesting Letter from Our Gunnison Correspondent.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RUBY CAMP, February 21, 1881.—For three weeks past I have been sticking close to my cabin, and during this time have seen or heard of little that is doing in other parts of the camp. I can, therefore, give but little of what is doing in the mines at this time.

A few days ago I went up to see the Micawber mine, belonging to the Douglass County Mining company, of Kansas. This mine, of which I have frequently spoken in former letters, is situated on the east side of Elk basin, and towards the head of the creek. It has now a shaft on the vein of near 50 feet in depth. The ore vein thus far has had an average thickness of over three feet, and there has been a constant improvement in the quality of the ore from the surface down to present workings. The mine is just inside the Ruby belt. The ore is fine grained galena and sulphurets of iron, some of it containing as high as sixty per cent. lead, and the few assays had show both the galena and the iron sulphurets to carry a fair proportion of silver. There are a number of equally promising claims in the same vicinity, but none are yet undeveloped. This find in the Micawber insures a lively season in Elk basin next summer.

The Lead Chief is said to show constant improvement with the further developments, and is producing rich ore.

From Chas. Deffenbaugh I learn that the Ruby Chief is turning out rich ore, and is as promising as when I last saw it, which is saying much.

The crocut tunnel, which is being run to open the Monte Christo at depth, is now in 200 feet; 100 feet to go yet before reaching the vein. The Monte Christo is the southwest extension of the Bullion King.

A good strike of ruby ore is said to have been made last week in Ruby basin, (head of Anthracite creek,) in a claim belonging to the Robert Emmet and the Chicomma. The ore is said to be very rich. This claim gave little encouragement on the surface.

The anthracite coals lying west of us appear to be drawing the attention of many of the railroad men of the east. Having had letters of inquiry in regard to this coal, I have taken pains to learn all that is yet known of its extent; there is no question in regard to its quality, it being fully equal to that of Pennsylvania. The veins, or perhaps the different portions of the same vein, vary in thickness from four to forty feet; the thickest being from eight to ten miles west of Irwin. The same coal is known to extend much farther west than north, on both sides of Anthracite creek, and along its tributaries. The same coal is found on the north side of the Elk mountains, on Rock creek, at which place the vein is sixty feet thick. How extensive it is on that side of the range, is not known. Croppings of large veins of coal were found on the tributaries of the North Gunnison, above the mouth of Anthracite creek, by prospectors last summer, but so far as I have been able to learn, none ascertained its nature. It is not known that the coals of the North Gunnison are anthracite. They are certainly not lignite, or they would not crop out so prominently as described to me.

Enough of the anthracite has already been found to render it practically inexhaustible; the extent and quantity is probably greater than in Pennsylvania. In time, and it may not be long, when this coal is reached by railroads from east, west, north and south, it is likely to be of greater value, and to give employment to more men, and more capital than the silver mines of these mountains, rich and extensive as they are now known to be. When the D. & R. G. road reaches this coal you will probably burn as much of it in Colorado Springs as of Canon City coal; it will go enough further to make up for the greater cost per ton. It is burned in Irwin this winter and gives the town a steady and a summer temperature within doors.

Sun dogs appear to have been of frequent occurrence during the present winter. All notices I have seen of these phenomena speak of them as, and I believe it is the universal belief, that they are the harbingers of extreme cold weather. This is not true as all may find by observation. Sun dogs never appear except in very cold weather and at such times as the cold is felt even more keenly than the thermometer would indicate.

The appearance of what is known as sun dogs or mock suns are caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from frost falling through the air. This frost differs from snow, in that it is the form of minute transparent scales. My observations show these ice particles to be formed only at the point of contact of currents of air of different degrees of temperature, the warmer being necessarily always above. The greater the difference in the temperature of the two strata of air the greater the fall of the ice particles and the more brilliant the dogs.

After the subsidence of a blizzard from the north, the cold air of which it was composed frequently settles over the land as far as it extended, and at such times the lowest temperature will be found in the lowest valleys, and it is at such times after remaining thus for a few days that the cold is most severely felt. This air, by reason of its greater density, clings to the earth's surface, and is not readily dis-

turbed by currents passing over it. At such times should a current of air of a considerably higher temperature pass over the cold air which has settled in and filled the valleys, and the sky be clear or fair, the ice particles before mentioned will be formed and sun dogs appear and are therefore the harbingers of warm, not of cold weather, as the warm air current pressing above will in from one to three days, according to its force, mix with and carry away the cold stratum which had settled upon the surface of the earth.

In mountain valleys the phenomenon is of more frequent occurrence than in comparatively level countries, and here as in other places where I have seen it, I have never known it fail to be followed by warm weather in from one to three days. In these mountains I have known the change to come within a few hours. We had sun dogs Friday last. Since then the weather has been as mild and pleasant as could be expected at our altitude. E. C.

## Belized for Taxes.

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday has the following in reference to the seizure of the Little Pittsburg mine: "The county treasurer, Richard Stanley, yesterday afternoon attached all the personal property of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining company for the non-payment of taxes due for the year 1880. Below will be found a complete statement of the amount due:

Amount of taxable personal property.....	\$1,500 \$750.00
Improvements on public lands.....	15,000.00
Total amount taxable property.....	\$1,515 \$750.00
AMOUNT TAXES DUE.	
County tax.....	\$15.15
State tax.....	6.06
Local tax.....	4.57
Road tax.....	6.51
State land taxes.....	1,515.00
Special school.....	18,100.00
Interest on bonds.....	15.15
	\$5,055.64

There has been paid on the above \$631.41, apportioned as follows: County, \$180.40; state, \$72.15; school, \$54.13; roads, \$72.16; state institutions, \$18.04; special school, \$216.41. Interest on bonds, \$18.04. The county treasurer placed Deputy Sheriff Miller with a squad of men in charge of the mine to guard the property. All the men at work in and about the mine are now out of employment. An inventory of the entire personal property of the company was made to day and the same advertised for sale. Should the company decline to take any action in the premises the effects will be sold in ten days from the date of the attachment. It has been authoritatively stated that the company will not replenish the property, but will allow it to be sold.

## Personal.

Judge T. A. McMorris came down from Leadville on the owl train yesterday morning.

Hon. L. K. Bass and Col. Charles B. Lamborn went south on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. Franc O. Wood and Sheriff Smith were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. J. E. McIntire filed the necessary bonds and assumed his duties as clerk of the district court on Tuesday last.

Col. John Wanless and wife returned from Denver yesterday. Mr. Wanless left last night for Cotopaxi and Leadville on a business trip.

Mr. J. P. Wells, formerly traveling auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande, has been appointed general passenger and freight agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, with headquarters at St. Louis, and left for his new field of duty yesterday.

The Denver & Rio Grande Express company have recently placed in their office opposite the Postoffice a handsome 4,000 pound burglar and fire proof safe made by the Diebold Safe and Lock company, of Canton, Ohio. Mr. O. Palmer, the gentlemanly and accommodating agent of the company, informs us that their business is increasing rapidly since the completion of satisfactory arrangements with all of the eastern roads for the transfer of the express matter. They now receive and send all eastern matter through the Wells, Fargo & Company's express which has one half of both the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas Pacific route.

The opera house is fast beginning to assume the full fledged appearance of a complete theatre. The carpenters are now busy constructing the girders, wing galleries and dressing rooms. Of the latter there are ten in number—three upon either side of the stage and four over the proscenium arch and private boxes. Mr. Crocker has nearly finished placing the finishing coat of plaster on the auditorium and the building begins to present a finished appearance.

The tramp who was so severely burned in the shanty near the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot several weeks ago, was sent to Denver yesterday by County Commissioner France. It was at first thought that he would lose his feet in consequence of the burns but under careful medical treatment he has succeeded in regaining the use of them.

The Chicago Creek Gold and Silver Mining and Milling company have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Denver. The capital stock of the company has been placed at \$500,000, divided into 50,000 shares at \$10 each. Mr. A. S. Vorse, of this city, has been elected president of the company.

Several of the young men have come to the conclusion that Manitou is rather an expensive place in which to spend a holiday. They complain of the exorbitant prices charged by the Manitou justices for the privilege of galloping their steeds through the streets of that village. The boys tried their best to make his honor believe that their horses were runaway horses and could not be controlled, but their plea wouldn't wash. Own up that it cost you five dollars apiece and we won't say another word.

Messrs. A. N. Wheeler, Jack Piercy, Harvey Clement, Harry Iles, Percy Williams and Sergeant O'Keeffe represented the Colorado Springs fire department at the ball given by the James Rice Hose company at Pueblo on Tuesday night. They all speak in flattering terms of the manner in which they were received and entertained by the fire laddies of our neighboring city.

Captain DeCoursey reports that he has sold, during the last ten days, the following real estate:

Improved town property.....	\$3 250
Unimproved do.....	4 425
Out of town do.....	700
Total.....	\$8,375

He states that the demand for desirable houses to rent is far beyond the supply. Why do not some of our capitalists build rows of neat cottages for renting purposes? The investment would pay handsomely.

The old folks will give a party in Court House hall this evening and it is predicted that all the old folks will have a right jolly old fashioned time. The dances on the programme will be of the ancient order and will of course include the Virginia reel and the fireman's dance.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Doyle in this morning's issue of the GAZETTE. Mr. Doyle will move or raise brick or wooden buildings at reasonable prices. He is now busy moving the Boulder villa, near Cascade avenue.

The warm sun of the past few days has started the grass to growing on the borders of the irrigating ditches and in some places it is nearly an inch in height. The buds on the cottonwood trees are rapidly swelling and it is predicted that we will have an early spring.

Captain DeCoursey yesterday afternoon sold the celebrated Brown hay ranch for \$11,000.

## Legends of the Wedding Ring.

From the Antiquary.

In the days well known to history as "once upon a time," a certain noble Roman youth was deeply engaged in the excitement of a game of ball. The occasion was an important one to him, for it was his wedding feast, but the play made him careless of a treasure that he ought to have guarded with the greatest affection. He took off his wedding ring and placed it upon the finger of a statue of Venus, to remain there until he should want it again. When, however, a few hours after he wished to take it, he found to his dismay that the stony hand had become clenched, so that it was impossible to remove the ring. He now had to pay the penalty of his rashness, for he was constantly haunted by the figure, which kept whispering in his ear, "Embrace me, I am Venus whom you have wedded. I will never restore your ring." The wretched youth continued to be followed by this disagreeable companion until, after much difficulty, he was able, with the assistance of a priest, to force the goddess to relinquish the ring, and then only was the young man free. This legend is widely spread, and has been popular under many forms; in some of these the Virgin Mary takes the place of Venus, and the owner of the ring having, by placing it upon the finger of a statue, become the betrothed of the Virgin, is obliged to renounce the world and enter a monastery. In another version a certain priest, desiring to enter the marriage state, seeks a license from the pope, who grants his request on condition that he shall first conciliate St. Agnes, who was not only the patroness of his own church but the special preserver of virgin chastity, by placing on the finger of her image an emerald ring, sent for the purpose by the sovereign pontiff himself. The priest does as he is directed, and places the ring on the fourth finger of the figure, but his astonishment is great when the hand which had been put forward to receive the ring is returned to its original position. Attempts to withdraw the ring are ineffectual, and the unfortunate priest realizes the disagreeable truth that he is contracted to St. Agnes and can marry no one else. These stories are peculiarly interesting as exhibiting the feeling which was universally entertained in old times, that wedding and betrothal rings possessed an inherent power and value in themselves, a belief which still lingers in some places.

## THE Gazette Bindery

Is now

## FULLY ESTABLISHED,

And its facilities for doing

## Work of Every Description

Are

## SUPERIOR

## To those of any Bindery

In the

## STATE OF COLORADO.

It is

## Under the Management

Of a

## COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

## Give Entire Satisfaction

To all who entrust work to his care.

## BLANK BOOKS

## CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

## Parrish's Addition.

## GARDEN TRACTS

## AND RANCHES!

## Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

vagging, with a gravity of gracefulness that greatly amused me. In consequence of the veil and its concomitants I am unable to say whether the Egyptian ladies are pretty, although I have much critical ability in that direction; but I think I may venture to say that the Egyptian gentlemen are not of a very high order of beauty—that is, such of them as I saw—though I must give them credit for admirably courteous manners.

## Why the Prairies are Treeless.

A curious and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Numberless theories have been advanced by students in natural history why the great feeding grounds of the buffalo should be without a forest of vegetation, the principal one which is supported by distinguished authors being that of climatic influences. Mr. Meehan's theory is that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities the early Indians made it a practice to annually fire the high grass of the prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended greatly for their subsistence. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fire has swept until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they had become almost measureless. Mr. Meehan cited several instances of where trees had grown when the firing had been discontinued. The hypothesis was both pleasing and plausible, and has excited some discussion among the savants.

## Cupid and My Campaspe.

Cupid and my Campaspe played At cards for kisses, Cupid paid; He stakes his Quiver, Bow, and Arrows, His mother's doves, and teams of sparrows, Loses them, too; then down he throws The coral of his lippe, the rose Growing on his cheek (but none knows how), With these the crystal of his brow, And then the dimple of his chinne, All these did my Campaspe winne. At last he set her both his eyes; She won, and Cupid blind did rise. O Love! has shee done this to Thee? What shall (Alas!) become of Me? I YLY.

## THE

## Gazette Bindery

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To all who entrust work to his care.

## BLANK BOOKS

It is stated upon excellent authority that State Senator Wm H Robertson will be named for the collector of the port of New York, and Judge Folger accepts the secretaryship of the treasury.

## MARRIED

EASTERLY KENDALL.—In the M. E. church in this city, Sunday, February 20th, 1881, Rev. W. L. Slutz officiating, James P. Easterly, superintendent of public instruction in this county, and Miss Carrie Kendall, of this city.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, February 23, 1881:

Brown, Dr T M Richmond, Wm O  
Floor, Josiah Rumsey, W H  
Simon, A-her.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E I PRICE P M.

## Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—  
Dried Alden.....13@15c  
Michigan sliced.....10@12c  
Green apples.....5 50@6 00

BRAN—  
Colorado.....\$1 60@\$1 70 per cwt

BUTTER—  
Colorado ranch.....35@40c

CRACKERS—  
Premium soda.....10c  
Oyster.....12c

CHEESE—  
Per pound.....20c

COFFEE—  
Rio.....25@30c  
Java, roasted.....40c  
Mocha, ".....40c

EGGS—  
State, candled, per doz.....30c  
Ranch, per doz.....35c

FLOUR—  
Per hundred.....\$3 60@\$3 75  
Buckwheat.....6@7 per bl

MEAT—  
Ham.....12c@15c  
Dry salt.....11@12c  
Bacon.....12@13c  
Lard.....13@15c

RICE—  
Sandwich Island.....12c  
Carolina.....11@12c

SALT—  
Per barrel.....\$4 25@\$4 50

SUGAR—  
Granulated.....12c@13c  
Extra C.....11c@12c

STARCH—  
Pearl.....8c  
Silver gloss.....12c

SYRUPS—  
Honey, per gallon.....\$1 00@\$1 20  
New Orleans.....90c@\$1 00  
Fine table.....90c@\$1 00

TEAS—  
Imperial.....75c@1 00  
Gunpowder.....75c@1 00  
Japan.....50c@1 00  
Oolong.....60c@1 00  
English Breakfast.....75c@1 00

VINEGAR—  
Pure cider, per gallon.....50@60c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—  
New Colorado.....\$2 25@\$2 30 per cw

HAY—  
Baled upland.....\$25@\$30 per ton

POTATOES—  
Pe can, new.....\$2 25@\$2 50

## SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss  
County of El Paso, ss

A. I. Smith, plaintiff, vs.  
Franklin F. Davenport, defendant } SUMMONS.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting:  
To Franklin F. Davenport, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the state of Colorado, in and for the county aforesaid, and answer the complaint filed therein within ten days exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of fifty-one (\$51) dollars, due from defendant to plaintiff upon certain promissory note of date Oct 25, 1879; due forty days after date, payable to plaintiff herein, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from Oct. 25, 1879.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of fifty-nine (\$59) dollars, interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court of the Fourth Judicial District of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, this 27th day of November, 1880.

J. E. MONTYRE, Clerk.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

wb 24



## PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS.

How Mrs. Valeria G. Stone Disposed of \$1,800,000.

It will be remembered that the Colorado college of this city was the recipient of \$5,000 from Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., only a short time ago. From the Boston Advertiser of February the 5th we clip the following statement of the donations made by Mrs. Stone to various educational and charitable institutions which will be found interesting: "The magnificent public gifts of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, of which mention has been made from time to time during the past few months, have now reached their full limit, and present a sum total of nearly \$1,800,000. This limit is defined by the fact that the estate of the donor's late husband, Daniel P. Stone, which amounted to upward of \$2,000,000, has now been fully distributed, excepting such comparatively small reservation as Mrs. Stone has made for her own support. The bestowment of so great a sum mainly for public purposes, as well as the peculiar circumstances attending it, make appropriate, now that the generous deed is completed, some notice of those circumstances, and the persons more immediately concerned.

"Mr. Stone was a retired Boston merchant, who died at the age of eighty years, at Malden, August 14, 1878. He was born in Topsham, Maine, and in early life was engaged in the retail dry goods business in Brunswick, in the same state. In this business he was quite successful, and about the year 1825 removed to Boston and established a dry goods jobbing trade, his store then and thereafter, so long as he remained in business, being on Kibby street. The firm at first was Bartlett & Stone, and later D. P. Stone & Co., and Stone & Page, the junior partner being Mr. Philip S. Page, who is a resident of Malden, and one of the trustees through whom the property has now been distributed. Mr. Stone retired from business about the year 1850, with a handsome property, which by shrewd and cautious investment gradually swelled to the sum already intimated, of \$2,000,000 and upward. One proof of the sagacity exercised in this investment is in the fact that the estate actually yielded about \$400,000 above its appraised value, and another is in the fact that out of \$800,000 in notes bearing the name of a single promissory, which comprised part of the estate, there was a loss in collection of not more than one per cent. Mr. Stone was of a quiet and retiring disposition, but a man of high integrity, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

"The maiden name of Mr. Stone was Goodenow, and she is a sister of the late Judge Goodenow of Alfred, Maine. Mr. Stone was a regular attendant at the services, but not a member of the Congregational church of Malden. His wife is a member of that church. They had no children. Some time prior to his decease the matter of the distribution of this large estate was agreed upon by the two in this way, that it should be distributed "to educational, charitable or benevolent institutions, causes or objects." In case he should survive he would so dispose of it, and in case he should not it would by the terms of his will come into her full possession, and she in like manner was to see to its distribution. The will provided for some bequests to relatives, but so far as the residue and great bulk of the property is concerned did not impose any restrictions upon her, so that the gifts are practically hers, she having legally the full disposition of this residue. To this end the minor bequests having been met, the property was placed in the hands of three trustees, the Rev. W. H. Wilcox, D.D., Mr. Philip S. Page, above named, and Mr. Isaac M. Cutler. The Rev. Dr. Wilcox has stood in somewhat more intimate relations as an adviser of Mrs. Stone in this distribution than the other two, being a relative and her husband's trusted friend. The relation which either of these gentlemen held was only that of being custodian for the time being and adviser, Mrs. Stone having full control, and, as already stated, legal ownership of the property. The following is a statement of the several donations made as they have been published from time to time, the date of the first being October 29, 1878, and the last nine quite recently, the announcement having just been made:

To Andover Seminary, professorship of the relations of Christianity to the secular sciences.....\$53,000  
Amherst College, Stone professorship of biology.....50,000  
American Missionary Association, for institutions at Nashville, Atlanta, Talladega, Tougaloo, and New Orleans.....150,000  
Bowdoin College, professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy, and to finish Memorial Hall.....75,000  
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.....10,000  
Chicago Seminary, professorship of pastoral theology and special studies.....53,000  
Dartmouth College, Stone professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy.....35,000  
Drury College, Springfield, Mo.....55,750  
Fryeburg Academy, Me.....10,000  
Hallowell Classical School, Me.....10,000  
Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., professorship in natural history.....30,000  
Iowa College.....22,500  
Oberlin College.....50,000  
Andover Theological Seminary (additional).....100,000  
Wellesley College, Stone Hall.....110,000  
Woman's Board for Armenian College, Turkey.....25,000  
Y. M. C. A., Boston, toward a new building.....25,000  
To relations and friends, about.....600,000  
To aid struggling churches and students, and save mortgaged homes, about.....150,000

Hampton Institute, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.....21,000  
Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.....20,000  
Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.....20,000  
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.....20,000  
Marietta College, Marietta, O.....10,000  
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.....20,000  
Robert College, Constantinople.....20,000  
Howard University, Washington, D.C.....25,000  
Berea College, Berea, Ky.....10,000  
New West Education Commission.....12,500  
Evangelical work in France.....15,000  
Drury College (additional).....20,000  
Doane College, Crete, Neb.....5,000  
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.....5,000  
Washburne College, Topeka, Kas.....5,000  
Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital (for permanent free bed).....5,000  
Boston City Missionary Society.....2,500  
Boston North End Mission.....2,500  
Boston Penitential Females' Refuge.....1,000  
N. E. Female Moral Reform Society.....1,000  
Am. Miss. Association (final balance).....1,292

## LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing in two volumes an account of the three most recent world's fairs.

E. S. Holden, of U. S. Naval Observatory, has just prepared a biographical sketch of Sir William Herschel.

The next volume in the Golden Treasury series of Macmillan & Co. will be devoted to selections from Byron.

The demand for the January and February Wide Awake has been such that the publishers are issuing a second edition.

Harper & Brothers, of New York, have just published the life of Cicero by Anthony Trollope. It is called one of his best works.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, announce as nearly ready for publication the "Life and Letters of John Howard Raymond, late President of Vassar College."

Scribner's Monthly has renewed its prizes in wood engraving for amateur engravers for the coming year. Those who competed last year will be offered a special prize.

"History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab Moors," by Henry Coppee, has just been published by Little, Brown & Co. The book is brilliantly written and reads like a romance.

Housekeepers will be curious to see for themselves if Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has solved even a few of the difficulties of "The Servant Girl Question" in the "Little Classic" volume nearly ready at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s.

The March number of the International Review will have two timely articles on the Irish question. Mr. Justin McCarthy will write upon "The Irish Land Question." Mr. Leonard Courtney gives the conclusion to his January paper on "Ireland."

The third number of the Critic, ready the 12th inst., will contain a new legend from "Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris; a paper on London society, as illustrated by Endymion, by Julia Ward Howe; a sonnet by H. H., and a paper on Henri Regnault, by Emma Lazarus, with a portrait of the famous French painter.

The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation, and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be had at the extravagant price of \$10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of twenty-four hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 100,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 500,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 5,000 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for \$1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York.

## Business Locals.

10¢ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by F. E. Robinson, 615

## COLORADO COLLEGE. METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ASSAYING

## —AND—

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The professor in charge has been instructed to attend personally to such work as may be sent in by the public.

Lots of ore, weighing from one ton down, will be crushed and sampled, and all results will be guaranteed.

A portion of the crushed ore will be reserved when request is made, so that those who desire may check the work. The money received for assays will be refunded, and also the check assay paid for, if the results obtained by any reliable assayer do not confirm the work done at the College.

Samples may be left at the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., over First National bank, or large lots at the College. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Instruction in Assaying will be furnished at \$20 for a term of three months, and the cost of materials used by the student. Application may be made to

WM. STRIEBY, E. M.  
Professor of Mining and Metallurgy,  
Or to E. P. TENNEY, President.  
dwm 30 3m

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK  
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THOS. M. SKINNER, E. H. JEFFERSON.  
SKINNER & JEFFERSON.

Engineers and Contractors.

(Bridging a Specialty.)

Room 11, Wells Prewitt Bldg., Colorado Springs  
dwm 28 1f

JOHN CAMPBELL,  
(Successor to Helm & Campbell)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. dwm 10 1f

JOHN C. FITNAM,  
(Successor to Helm & Campbell)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Sahda, (So. Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwm 8 3m

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 36 wtf.

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To all who entrust work to his care.

## BLANK BOOKS

Of any Style or Description

RULED AND BOUND,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses.

Special Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city. dwm 4 f

## Get the Best



H. T. O'BRIEN

Manufacturer of

HARNESS,

California Saddles

And

TEXAS SADDLES.

Send for Photograph of any priced Saddle desired.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

Is also done in the VERY BEST STYLE and at REASONABLE PRICES.

No. 39 South Tejon Street,

Or Postoffice Box 1753,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

VANE, CALVERT & CO'S PAINTS

ON HAND.

GILES CRISSEY,

—DEALERS IN—

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC.

Office and Yard, North Tejon Street, corner Bijou. COLORADO SPRINGS

LEE & COULEHAN,

Dealers in Seed & Implements.

Agents for Peter Henderson's Celebrated Garden Seed.

Carry a full stock of ALFALFA, RED, TOP, BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD GRASS and ONION SEEDS

383 and 385 Wazee St., Denver, Colorado.

Send for Price List. dwm 15 2m

## Denver &amp; Rio Grande

## RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel.

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and Choicest Scenery in Nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon

of the Arkansas, Veta Pass,

Manitou, Pike's Peak, Gar-

den of the Gods, Monu-

ment Park, Poncha

Springs, Twin

Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and

San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pue-

blo, Canon City, South Arkan-

sas, Buena Vista, Cucharas

and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Butte, Gothic and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchafson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Horton Reclining Chair Cars,

and Observation Cars

On daylight trains through the Royal Gorge.

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, F. C. NIMS,  
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Ticket Agent,  
DENVER, COLORADO dwm 17 1f

## WILLS &amp; HAL

Successors to

## HALLOWELL &amp; WIL

DEALERS IN

## Real Estate of Every Descript

## CITY LOTS A SPECIAL

## Colorado Springs, w b 19 1f Color

## IMMENSE CLOSING OUT SA

—OF—

## DRY GOODS

PREPARATORY TO THE OPENING OF OUR

## NEW SPRING STOCK

## Pike's Peak Dry Goods Empor

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, ONE DOOR EAST OF TEJON

## FERRIS &amp; JONE

Successors to Edward Ferris,

Would respectfully ask the attention of buyers to the large and varied assortment and Staple DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

The great event of the season in the dry goods line was the

OPENING OF THEIR IMMENSE BARGAIN COUNTER.

—ON—

## THURSDAY, FEB. 1

The variety is TOO GREAT to particularize, but we partially enumerate:

Fancy and style dress goods down one third to one-half.

Table linens, napkins and table covers down to 10 to 25 per cent.

Curtain goods, cretonnes and lace curtains down to 25 per cent.

One lot bed spreads down at 25 cents each.

One lot of sheets down at 25 cents each.

Cheviot and woolen shirts down to 20 to 33 1/2 per cent.

White blouses, all fully soiled, \$1.75 to \$4 per pair, half price.

Cardigan jackets, blouses and nubbies down to 33 1/2 per cent.

Feet and wool skirts down 25 to 50 per cent.

Large assortment of lap robes down to 25 per cent.

Coats, blouses and skirts down \$1 to \$6 each.

Several lots of men's and ladies' underwear down to 30 per cent.

Furs in sets and caps and hats just half price.

Olds and ends in hosiery from one-half price up.

Olds and ends in gloves half price up.

Cloths and cassimers for men's and boys' wear very low.

Dress buttons at 5, 10 and 20 cents per dozen, worth 25, 40 and 50 cents.

Ladies' cloths and suitings very much reduced.

Ladies', gents' and children's linen handkerchiefs one-fourth off.

A variety of lace ties and hosiery half price.

And very many other articles in such variety as would take double the space to

We are also opening a fresh lot of

## REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS

From 5 to 16 yards long, at from 50 cents to \$4 a remnant, and worth double

The above advertisement is strictly a statement of facts.

Everyone should see our BARGAIN AND REMNANT COUNTERS.

Read this advertisement all through, and then come and inspect our stock. It

you for your trouble.

Very Respectfully,

## FERRIS &amp; JONES.

(SUCCESSORS TO EDWARD FERRIS).

## PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORI

dwb 6 6

## TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, Henry Limbach, of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated February 1st, 1879, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1879, in book 23 of said El Paso county records, on page 276, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date for \$2,000, payable in two years after date, to the order of C. R. Reynolds, of said county, the said Henry Limbach, trustee, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it shall and may be lawful for said trustee to advertise and sell the premises herein described, and as therein provided, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest due thereon, and whereas, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same, and the interest due thereon, together with the costs of sale, I shall, on Saturday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit:

The sec 1/4 of the nw 1/4, section 7, town 11, s of range 66, w, containing forty acres. The e 1/2 of the sec 1/4 sec 13, and e 1/2 of the sec 21, town 11, s of range, 67 w, containing one hundred and sixty acres. The e 1/2 of the sec 1/4 sec 15, and the sw 1/4 of s w 1/4 sec 17, and e 1/2 of the sec 1/4 s c 10, town 11, s of range, 67 w, containing one hundred and fifty acres; and also lots in the town of Monument, as follows: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty



# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

No. 9

## De Musset in Masquerade.

From La France.  
The following comedy was played in George Sand's house with Alfred de Musset in a leading role. Music and literary chat were not the only recreations in that hospitable mansion. They did not disdain occasionally to play a huge game of mystification. One day several grave editors of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* were invited, among others Lerminier, the professor of philosophy, who was well up in European diplomacy. At this dinner Lerminier had presented to him a member of the English commons, said to be charged with a secret mission in Austria, and obliged to stop on the way in Paris. The dinner was served by a young Normandy girl in peasant costume. The conversation, very naturally, turned upon diplomatic subjects. Lerminier plunged headlong into the deepest deductions. The pretended member of the house of commons did not utter a word. Finally some one dropped an allusion to the "Equilibrium of Europe."

The diplomat, immediately indicated, by a gesture full of noble dignity, his intention of saying a word.

"Would you like to know," he said, "the view I take of the Equilibrium of Europe in the present grave circumstances surrounding the politics of England and the continent? Here, it is, I will try to make my meaning plain."

Thereupon he took his plate, tossed it in the air giving it a rapid rotary motion, and caught it dexterously on the point of his knife where the plate, continuing to spin, remained in equilibrium to the great amazement of the guests.

"Such," exclaimed the diplomatist, "is the equilibrium of Europe. Beyond that there is no safety."

A dead silence followed. The guests penetrated the joke, and joined in a burst of laughter. The false diplomatist proved to be Deburau, the celebrated mimic. Lerminier did not comprehend the extent of the farce until he felt some one pouring a carafe of cold water upon his head. He turned and saw the young Normandy girl who humbly excused her awkwardness. George Sand, the mistress of the house, could no longer contain herself. "Don't you recognize Alfred?" she exclaimed. "Ah, the scoundrel, this Normandy servant is he!"

In truth it was Musset, who, once shaved and dressed with the white cap, had been able to play the difficult character to a dot.

## Uncle Sam Bombarded With Relics.

Baltimore American.

The library committee of Congress are overrun with proposals for the sale of various articles left by the great men of the country who departed this life from fifty to a hundred years since. An appropriation of \$20,000 has already been made this session to purchase a sword carried by Washington; the heirs of James Madison want the country to become the possessor of the manuscript "Book of Logic," left by their ancestor, and a proposition from an English party has been received for the sale of original copies of the correspondence and writings of Franklin while at the court of St. James. In addition, Mr. Edward Bruce, of Virginia, has a portrait of Washington, painted from life, which he would be willing to part with for a consideration. It is needless to say that a good round price is attached to all these relics, and judging from the readiness with which Congress decided to purchase the Washington sword, it is not improbable that at least one or more of the articles offered will be purchased this session.

## A Victim to West Point's Rigid Law of Parade.

Such casual glimpses of West Point, as the outside world gets through the opaque medium of the escapades of its dusky cadets would hardly prepare us for an illustration of antique discipline as thrilling as the Spartan suffering the devouring fox at his vitals, or the Roman holding his right hand in Porcena's red-hot tongs. But a pathetic story going the rounds of the press shows that the martinetism and snobbery of its atmosphere have not crushed out the malice of West Point—nor have the dissipation of Benny Havens O' demoralized the constancy of the young men. Archie Gibson, while on parade a few years ago, felt a violent pain in his right ear, which had before entering the academy given him some trouble. The laws of parade are rigorous; though it is to be presumed the youth construed them too literally, since only on the field of battle is a man held to risking his life in obeying orders. The cadet could not move. He felt an insect crawling into the ear. The blood began to trickle. The pain grew intolerable; but for an hour, while the troop in the manoeuvres of mimic war.

Over the green field marching came, measureless spread like a table drape. For the cold grim dice of the iron game, he bore up without flinching. When the drill was done he fainted from loss of blood and intense pain. The insect, an ordinary tree spider, had broken the thin skin between the ear and the brain, and the boy was in great peril; but finally recovered, though warned by the physician that he could never trifle with himself; that sharp changes of temperature would unnerve the wound. But he was full of the ambition and ardor of youth. He insisted on going to the plains with the famous seventh Cavalry. He was caught a year ago in one of the bitterest tempests on the frontier. His wound broke out afresh, but by careful doctoring he was able to go on. This summer, however, the worst effects of the exposure began to tell and the young lieutenant was forced to ask leave and return home. After untold agonies he died last week in St. Louis, a victim to his extreme sense of the rigor of the laws of West Point. The incident should suggest to the authorities that there are times when the strictest regulations must be disobeyed, and that this was one of them.

## GARFIELD IN THE PULPIT.

How He Used to Hunt on Saturday and Preach on Sunday.

Correspondence Cleveland Herald, February 3.

Learning that President elect Garfield was at one time pastor of the Disciples Church in Aurora, Ohio, and in fact the only one with which he was thus connected, a writer of the Herald called, upon the Hon. C. R. Harmon, one of General Garfield's earliest and most influential friends, and brought up the subject by requesting the narration of any facts "that he might choose to make public."

"Yes, General Garfield preached here in the Disciples Church in 1857-58. I think. He was elected to the state senate, while preaching here. Garfield, when a boy, lived in town at different times, and in his time was a very desirable hand, but after he began going to school he was lost sight of, and when he came to the front at Hiram College this brought up the matter afresh, and the church, here being rather small and Garfield being somewhat at leisure on Sunday, it was fixed up for him to come here and preach every two weeks."

"It has been denied, has it not, that Garfield was ever a reverend?"

"Yes. That arises from the fact that the Disciples Church does not require a license of their teachers, so that any member may conduct any public services. I do not think that he ever was a preacher in the full meaning of the word."

"Will you relate some of the circumstances of his preaching, here?"

"Oh, he used to come over usually Saturday mornings and spend the day hunting. His temperament was one that could not bear the close confinement of the school-room, and these Saturdays were of great pleasure to him. He was a splendid shot, and he was very successful in securing game. He would tire out all the rest of the party in trying to keep up with him. In the evening he liked to talk and discuss the news of the day, and as it was the time of the rapid ascendancy of the republican party he was a close student of the tactics of the great leaders."

"He was an unusually well informed young man, was he not?"

"Very. He could talk upon any subject, and he never seemed satisfied until he had got to the bottom of it. Sometimes he would talk all night. In the morning after breakfast he would take his Bible and a few slips of note paper and go into the parlor by himself, and prepare something, as he styled it. He could not have gone over the same ground simply bringing out a point here and there as heads, but a half hour later from these points he would preach remarkable discourses, especially noticeable for their completeness, and the clearness of their argument, which must have been supplied from the speaker's stock of general information."

"What was the style of pulpit oratory?"

"Largely the same as now. The same easy grace and a voice that the rules of elocution have but slightly improved. He had a style then of wearing his hair some what long, and being very bushy and inclined to fall over his face, he became very dextrous in combing the heavy, tawny locks back with his fingers, that made somewhat original gesture to replace it."

Dissemination and Literary Men.

Lord Houghton in Forthrightly Review.

It is in the treatment of the literary character that the exclusive and partial observation of Lord Beaconsfield is most apparent. Bred in a house of letters, it is, as we often find, not unnatural that the pursuit should have been distasteful to him, but as in his writings he fully availed himself of its advantages, and from his early youth mingled, so to say, in the profession, though decidedly with other besides literary purposes, there is no reason that when he had achieved both literary and political distinction he should have dissociated himself completely from the class from which he sprang. He had the opportunity, of which his colleague, in both, Lord Lytton, so amply avails himself, of that delightful exercise of patronage, that seems rather to desire equality than to ask for that gratitude which intellectual men are so shy to acknowledge, and which, may be made to flatter in the very benefits it confers. In the speech of Lord Beaconsfield on the only occasion of late years when he has been pleased to forward any object in the interest, or to the honor, of literature—the meeting for the erection of a statue to Lord Byron, to which the public so coldly responded—he accompanied his homage to that poet by derogatory remarks on the contemporaries and followers of his fame. There is in truth no reason to suppose that with him the subtler intellectual emotions respond to the call of language and thought so as to find in literature the charm of life. Nor should it be forgotten that the rough demands of political action, while they exercise coarsen the faculties, and while parliament is every day summoning the intelligence to stand and deliver, it can hardly be expected to retain wealth and full. Yet, if for such reasons literature would hardly exist or find in these social dramas very general or dignified representatives, there is no reason why they should be made ridiculous and offensive. The caricature here exhibited with a monotonous repetition of words and actions only worthy of the circus, and with no relation to the incidents or purpose of the story, indicates either a malignant personal object or a general satire on the susceptibilities of the literary character. The critics have generally assumed the former, and if it is intended to be a representation of the author of "Vanity Fair," the execution is at once false and feeble. Mr. Thackeray was a member of a family that had contributed important men to every walk of life, and possessed an adequate patrimony for any profession. He spent most of his fortune imprudently in youth, and then had a harder fight in

life than was agreeable to his luxurious tastes and not active habits. He was of too kindly a nature for the differences of wealth and position with which he came in contact to engender malice or even envy, but he let his sense of it be felt in humorous comparisons and exaggerated distinctions, and at times, when the great gloom of his existence fell too heavy on him, he did not entirely conquer a morbid discontent at the happier fates and circumstances of those he justly thought no better or wiser than himself. But his good education at a high-class school, which gave to his writings, a classical flavor that distinguishes them so prominently from those of his great competitor in fiction, and his association at Cambridge with all the best of past and present culture, would alone have saved him from any similitude to the impersonation of bad taste and temper which disfigures these volumes.

## A Mobile Terrapin Farm.

Mobile Register, January 30.

A few days ago an article clipped from a Washington paper appeared in the Register, giving a description of Senator Dennis' terrapin farm in Maryland. As we have something of the sort to boast of in the neighborhood of Mobile, it may not be amiss to give our readers a description of Mr. Mulford Dorlon's great terrapin farm at Cedar Point. This projection of land is on the western shore of Mobile bay, about thirty miles below this city, and is inhabited principally by oystermen, who reap golden harvests from the many beds which furnish nearly every oyster brought to the port of Mobile. Mr. Dorlon, who keeps a store at this point, has about three acres fenced in with strong pilings. Leading to this inclosure are two canals, one on the bay side, and the other on the gulf side, which supply with salt water a number of ditches ten feet wide and a hundred feet long. The sand accumulating from the excavation of these ditches is thrown on each side and used by the terrapins to sun themselves, and lay their eggs in, which, if counted, would go up in the millions; and can be raked up by the bushel. In the winter season the terrapins remain imbedded in the mud of the ditches, where they stay until springing, never touching a morsel of food. As the ditches full of salt water, or drain them at pleasure, and he is not at all dependent on the tide for that purpose.

The number of terrapins on the farm, as far as can be ascertained and by the best calculation, is between 20,000 and 30,000, and in the course of the next three or four years will be something harder to count. A number of years ago Mr. Dorlon purchased of the Mississippi Sound, and takes all he can secure at \$4 a dozen, and that generally averages about 8,000 a year added to his farm, outside of those bred therein. The inhabitants of Mississippi and Alabama hunt the terrapins with dogs trained for that purpose. The dog barks when he finds one, and the hunter immediately secures it by going to the spot where the dog points.

The cost of feeding the terrapins, which as we have said, is only done in the summer, is about one dollar for the season, and the price per dozen in New York has varied from eighteen to eight dollars. The food, which consists of crabs and fish, is caught with a seine, in front of the farm, and really very little expense is attached to the raising of these valuable land tortoises. Mr. Dorlon begins to ship about October 1, and then on to about May 1. He generally sends his to Savannah by rail, and thence to New York by steamer, averaging about 12,000 per season, and had it not been for a disastrous hurricane, which some time ago washed out Mr. Dorlon's farm, it would be the greatest terrapin farm in the world. He can always ship all he can get, for there is a ready market for these delicacies.

## The Truth About the Grant Subscription.

New York Times.

A paragraph from the Washington Star in regard to the New York subscriptions to a fund for ex-presidents has been reproduced, with apparent belief in its accuracy by the usually well informed New York Sun, and has been accepted as an item of current news by the ill-informed New York correspondents of country newspapers. The paragraph proceeds, on a somewhat ludicrous inversion of facts. The most radical misrepresentation is contained in the statement that the Philadelphia movement (for a subscription to General Grant) has reduced the New York Times fund to a small figure, and the amount subscribed to that fund will probably be returned to the subscribers. This statement is without the slightest basis of truth. The New York Times fund, without any aid from Philadelphia or Boston, has all but reached the contemplated amount of \$250,000, and no subscriber has as alleged by the Star, expressed the slightest desire to withdraw his subscription. It would, indeed, be singular had such been the case, since the Philadelphia subscriptions were virtually closed before the Times fund was fairly started. It may be added that the majority of the subscriptions to that fund have been given with the declared purpose of providing an annuity for ex-President Grant, and that it will rest with the donors to say whether the future destination of the fund shall conform to the terms originally proposed in these columns.

## Praise at Last.

Denver News.

It is a good sign of repentance on the part of the Hayes administration when the head of the cabinet, Secretary Evans, interests himself in promoting the international monetary congress, which, under the present temper of the times, is calculated to help silver in a large degree, even if the ratio of sixteen to one, which is now obtaining in our country, is finally adopted. This country can afford it much better than abroad.

## THE TWENTIETH PRESIDENT.

Garfield to be Inaugurated Amid a Scene of Pomp and Splendor, the Like of Which Washington has Never Seen. Arrangements for the Accommodation of Visitors.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Garfield will be the twentieth president of the United States, as his inauguration will mark the close of the twentieth year of the supremacy of the republican party. The residents of Washington, together with the foremost representatives of the party, have determined that the event shall be celebrated as has no similar event before in the history of the country. To this end money has been subscribed with lavish hand, and the enterprise and energy of the general committee in pushing things so steadily as to insure an overwhelming success is certainly commendable. The national capital will, on the fourth of March, present a scene which cannot but be a most remarkable one. The city itself will be fairly hidden beneath gay colors, public and private buildings will show forth resplendent in their rich decorations, while over the broad thoroughfares will be thrown arches, almost without number. On Pennsylvania avenue it is proposed to erect thirty-eight grand arches—one for each state in the union. In addition to these triumphal arches of the most majestic character will be placed at either end of the avenue—one at the entrance to the capitol grounds and the other at the treasury buildings. With such striking accessories, the military parade cannot but be greatly enhanced, and the spectacle, as the line of march is taken up toward the capitol building, will be one to be remembered for years. The military display will doubtless be the greatest since the war, as number of organizations having so far perfected their arrangements for attending is so large as to make it probable that the line of soldiers will extend from the treasury building to the capitol grounds. The most pleasing and inspiring feature will be the intermingling of the Blue and Gray, for in the grand procession, will be companies from many of the southern states. The question of affording accommodations for the immense number of people who will be in attendance has been one of no ordinary moment, and as it is gratifying to announce been satisfactorily settled. The general committee at Washington has been in close consultation with the management of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, who owns and operates the only double track road to Baltimore, and between the two cities in a single hour's time. The arrangement entered into is that the Baltimore and Ohio shall run half-hour trains between the two cities, and thus practically the Baltimore hotels are thrown open for the accommodation of the people present at the inauguration. The fare will not exceed sixty (60) cents each way, and as the Washington depot of the road immediately adjoins the capitol grounds, and the Baltimore depot is but a few minutes' walk from the leading hotels, the probabilities are that those who stop in Baltimore will be enabled to reach the capitol fully as soon as those who stop at the Washington hotels. The rates at the Baltimore hotels have always been remarkably moderate, and there will be no increase in them. The Baltimore and Ohio being the only direct route from Cincinnati to the west to Washington, the company is making the most extensive preparations for the immense number of people which will pass over it next month. The famous "Daisy Train" will be run in many sections as are necessary to accommodate all comers, and as this train is seven hours quicker to Washington than the fastest trains on any other line, there can be no question of its carrying the immense number of people. Leaving Cincinnati in the evening it reaches Washington the next day at noon, while, by any other line, the national capitol cannot be reached until night. The new Baltimore and Ohio sleepers will be attached to all trains, and every possible facility will be perfected to insure the most complete satisfaction to all patrons.

## Bernhardt in America.

Paris Correspondent London Times.

The Gazette Anecdote, published by Jouaust and edited by M. D. Heyll, gives some curious details about the sojourn of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt in America. During the twenty-four representations at New York, Mlle. Bernhardt played Adrienne Lecouvreur, three times, the receipts being 68,000; From Trou, six times, with 115,000; the Dame aux Camellias, six times, with 127,000; Hernani, four times, with 81,000; Phedre, twice, with 304,000; and the Sphinx, three times, with 50,000. Rachel, in 1855, gave thirty representations, among which Phedre four times, with 77,000; Adrienne Lecouvreur, six times, with 100,000. The average receipts of Rachel were 17,000, those of Mlle. Bernhardt about 20,000, but it must be stated that the first night of Adrienne Lecouvreur produced 28,000; which reduces the receipts netted for the others to 10,000. At Boston, Mlle. Bernhardt gave thirteen representations, with 246,000, an average of 19,000. If I am not mistaken, the average receipts of the forty representations given by the Comedie Francaise in London the year before last was 25,000; the average of the Comedie Francaise in Paris during the whole year being, I believe, 5,000, without reckoning the subsidy, a sum which was much exceeded in 1878 during the exhibition.

## Conjunction of Venus and Jupiter this Month.

Providence Journal.

An important epoch in the February phases of Venus, is her conjunction with Jupiter, which occurs exactly at midnight on the evening of the 21st. The two planets will then meet and pass each other, Venus being a little more than three degrees north of Jupiter. Last autumn, Jupiter was just coming up in the East, while

Venus, nearly at her most distant point, was descending in the west, the whole celestial arch intervening between them. Ever since, they have been approaching, and the distance to be accomplished before they meet, quickly to separate, is plainly apparent. If Venus would only occult, or pass over Jupiter, it would be a sight to be remembered for a lifetime, but she wends on her resistless path three degrees to the north, and students of the stars must be contented with comparatively beautiful aspects when transcendent ones are beyond their reach. Venus and Jupiter, therefore, divide the honors of the month, and no one who looks above on starlit nights can fail to detect the two most brilliant stars that adorn the celestial sphere. Venus will be known at a glance, as fairest and brightest of the twinkling train, and Jupiter, perched above her on the celestial pathway, though shorn of its bright rays as he travels far from earthly domains, is second only to the starry queen. Venus now sets at 9 o'clock; at the end of the month about a quarter before 10 o'clock.

## Silver-Bearing Trees.

Picnic Record.

It is seldom that Dame Fortune bestows her caresses on the people who are worthy of them, yet in the case of Henry Freudenthal and Louis Hassell, it would seem that that old lady had at last come to her right mind and had been ever so lavish of her favors on two deserving young men. On the 24th of December, Freudenthal and Hassell, chloriders in the Thompson & McNally, at Silver Reef, Nevada, were putting a hole into unusually hard rock, when suddenly the entire face of the drift gave way with a booming sound into a black abyss 200 feet deep. Hassell, who was turning the drill at the time, instantly sprang backward, thereby saving himself from being carried downward with the huge mass of rock. The astonished chloriders realized that an immense cave was before them. Two hundred feet over head, and faintly seen by candle-light, frowned its dome like ceiling, the further extremity of which was lost in the darkness. Two hundred feet below, firm and upright, stood a forest of huge trees. Ropes were procured and the chloriders descended into the forest, which was found to be petrified. On some of the trees strange characters were inscribed. Various mosses, also petrifications, appeared green and life-like, covering the ground. All these petrifications carry silver. Some of the samples broken from the trees assay as high as \$200 per ton. Last evening, in company with a wonderful cave and found the dimensions as follows: Length, 805 feet; width, 75 to 100 feet; height from the bottom to ceiling or roof, 375 to 400 feet.

## English Comic Papers.

Punch.

Foot and mouth disease—Gout from glutony.

The Public School-Boy.—Mamma—"I am dreadfully disappointed with your report this term, George. Why, at your age (thirteen) dear papa had won two scholarships; and a few years later he was Senior Wrangler." Dear Papa (waking out of stupor).—"Yes, my boy, and if I'd been a lazy dunce like you I should have grown to measure over six feet in height, and forty-eight inches round the chest (as you will), and by this time I should have been Lord Chief Justice at least (as you may if you only go on), whereas" [Sighs heavily and relapses into stupor.] Scene.—Country Postoffice.—Postmaster.—"What's your pleasure, ma'am?" Old Lady (who has but a vague idea of Mr. Fawcett's scheme).—"Just put me up sixpenny worth of Consols, please; and, look here, you needn't keep 'em for me. I'll take 'em away."

Flats.—People who do not live in them.

Best place to see the Old Year out.—The New Inn.

Great Bores.—The St. Gothard Tunnel, long sermons, and the rebels at the Cape.

The Superior Animal.—His Aspect When Abroad.—Model—"See my picture at the exhibition, sir?" Artist—"Well, no; I can't say I did." Model—"Ah, I thought as much. I'm Mr. Splodger's Haxaj a delying. Even the missus and kids didn't rightly know me, not at first." (N.B.—The model's missus is very much the missus when the model is at home.)

Quite Right, Too.—New Master—"Hang it, Thompson!—Johnson, or whatever your confounded name is—didn't you hear me ask you, five minutes ago, whether the cook had made a rice pudding to-day?" New Butler—"Well, yes—sir—I did." New Master—"Then why don't you go and see?" New Butler—"Well, you know best, sir, I daresay; but, upon my word of honor, if this is a house rice pudding comes up to the dining-room in, I should like to give notice."

From Fun.

Oh LAW!—"Is it law you're talking about? Look now, when I was a sauder I shot twenty men for the queen, and she gave me a pinshun; but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for myself, bedad, I'd be tried for murder. There's law for ye."

There's a use for everything.—Small child—"Bread—bread." Nurse—"Now of course you know what bread is made from, and what it is for?" Small Child—"It is made from flour and yeast, and everybody knows what it's for." Smaller Child—"Yes, I should think so; it's to put jam and treacle and butter on—that's what it's for."

Misconstrued, Poor Man!—"Dirty and objectionably familia tradesman—"I assure you, ladies, I am a-doin' a most enormous business! I sell everything on the small profits and quick returns principle. I never ayes anything on my hands I wish to get rid of." Young Lady—"No, I suppose it would mean rather a serious outlay in the way of soap and water if you did wish to get rid of it."

## Josephine's Palace and an Old Tree.

London Telegraph.

Malmaison, despite its interesting historical associations, is doomed to destruction. Already the park surrounding it has been converted into building lots, upon which villas, such as the Parisian bourgeois delights in, are rapidly springing up, and the chateau itself, which has passed into private hands, is said to be on the eve of demolition. Its only occupant at present is an old female caretaker, who has been employed in the chateau for nearly half a century. She has a curious story to tell of a strange and romantic coincidence connected with the melancholy fate of the late Prince Imperial. It would appear that, a few days before the outbreak of hostilities, between France and Germany, the youthful prince visited Malmaison, and spent several hours in the park, at play. As he was about to return to Paris, toward evening, a violent thunder storm burst over the park, and a magnificent tree which had been planted by Napoleon I., in the presence of the Empress Josephine, was struck by lightning. The people inhabiting the neighborhood of Malmaison thought fit to interpret this natural accident as an evil omen for the Prince Imperial. The tree was seriously injured, and every effort was made to save its life, but in vain. It gradually withered and died. Late in the spring of 1879 the attendant of the chateau gave orders that it should be cut down as well as some other decayed timber defacing the park. On the first of June accordingly the shattered Napoleonic tree was felled to the earth, and that very day the gallant Prince Imperial was slain by Zulu assegais in far-distant Africa. He, strangely enough, was the last Napoleon who set foot in Malmaison Park, and the coincidence of his melancholy fate with that of the tree planted by his great ancestor, was, to say the least of it, a most remarkable fulfillment of a dismal forecast, the offspring of popular superstition.

## William Stuart's Okra Soup.

Springfield Republican.

A funny story comes from eastern Connecticut, which is well vouched for. During the war William Stuart, the theatrical manager and writer, was to give a dinner party at his house, near the Pequot, at New London, at which he desired to furnish okra soup. Finding none in the city, he telegraphed to New York to a firm there to advise him whether they could supply him. Next day, in the midst of a Star, came one addressed to Mr. Stuart, which read, "We have got Okra." By mistake the address was omitted in copying, and the telegram sent to the Star office with the war news. The intelligent editor ran over the news till his eyes fell on this mysterious telegram, which he totally misconceived, and at once got out a big bulletin—"Another great victory by the Union forces! We have got Okra!"

## Mademoiselle Bernhardt's letters home.

Must give the French curious notions of Americans. She relates that in one theatre her religious susceptibilities were torn all to shreds by a head of Christ which was put on the stage to represent Racine. According to her own story she gave, the stage manager a specimen of real acting such as none of her great roles permit. Her maternal yearnings, too, are dwelt upon with anguish. Her babe has written her that he is so impatient to see his adored mamma that he is going to take a small boat and come over the sea to meet her. This babe is a strapping boy of sixteen, at the school Louis Le Grand. Mademoiselle his mamma is in deadly terror lest he put this prattle into execution, and says she looks daily in the papers to see if a small boat has been met on the billows. Meanwhile the main chance is not forgotten. Her Parisian adores are kept in mind of her doings by long and prosy letters over her own name in various presses—all keyed in the most flamboyant strain of glorification at her success among the barbarians. All Paris is envying her the money she is raking together here and anticipating the new splendor and *petites dejeuner* in the Avenue Villiers when the great comedienne gets home.

## Happy Fair.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

For the first time in the history of Colorado, Arapahoe and Lake can truly sympathize with each other. Both have been practically disfranchised by the outlying cow counties.

## The Motion Improved.

From the Georgetown Courier.

When Mr. Lee, of Jefferson, moved that Coulter's "Indian and skunk bill" be "chucked under the table," his motion should have included the author. "With that provision it undoubtedly would have passed quite as unopposedly as it did without it."

## A State Remark.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The Denver Tribune says, "The next time the legislature meets in Denver better quarters will be provided." That story has been published in the Denver dailies until it has become decidedly stale. But then, no matter; the next meeting of the legislature will be held in Pueblo.

## Fortunate Colorado Springs.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

Colorado Springs seems to be a fortunate place. It has a first-rate chance of getting the state capital; but one substantial boon it has already secured beyond all peradventure, and that is the main office of the Denver and Rio Grande line. Not only the Colorado, but the Old Mexico office as well, will be located there.



## TELEGRAPHIC

## SENATOR CARPENTER DEAD

## Effect on the Organization of the Senate.

## Question of His Successor Agitated.

## Fatal Shooting Affray at Golden.

## Sherman's Action to Relieve the Money Market.

## The Canada Pacific and Our Trade.

## COLORADO.

## The Denver Stock Exchange.

DENVER, February 23.—The Denver Stock Exchange completed its organization with a full board of prominent capitalists and General F. J. Marshall president and H. A. W. Tabor vice president. It proposes to proceed to the active business of an exchange. The plan of organization, the place of organization and the heavy capitalists who have organized it insure its permanence and activity.

## Fatal Shooting at Golden.

GOLDEN, February 24.—There was a shooting affray at David Krantzer's boarding house at one o'clock this morning resulting in the fatal wounding of David Buffmeyer, a fireman in the employ of the Colorado Central road. There was a dance in progress and Buffmeyer entered the house, paid a bill he owed the proprietor and stepped out, when some parties outside threw a stone against the door. Krantzer and a man named Lynch came to the door and fired, the shot passing through the fleshy part of Buffmeyer's arm and lodged in the left side, producing a fatal wound. Lynch left town and has not yet been arrested. It is thought the shot was intended for other parties, the shooting of Buffmeyer being accidental. Krantzer was arrested but on preliminary examination was released, evidence showing Lynch to be the party who did the shooting.

## Attempt at Suicide.

DENVER, February 24.—Mattie Walby residing two doors below the Tremont House, took a dose of morphine this evening; one dose was administered an hour later; result doubtful.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Washington News.

## THE EADS SHIP RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Captain Eads' ship railway scheme died hard in congress. It was supposed that the Floyd-King fracas in the house the other day gave a quietus for the session but Eads came to the rescue in the senate the other day, offering a resolution declaring that the interests of the people of the United States are so involved in the subjects of ship canals and other ways for transportation across the isthmus that the government, with the frankness due all other people and governments hereby asserts its will and insists that its consent is the necessary condition precedent to the execution of any such project and also to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canal, or other ways, either in peace or war. This is a very innocent-looking manifesto, but it serves to reopen the whole subject and it is already understood that Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is preparing an elaborate speech, which he will deliver this week. He will not have much to say respecting the Eads resolution, but will make an exhaustive argument in behalf of Eads' ship railroad and the Tehuantepec route, which he earnestly believes in. He is offering first to his own country the profit of participating in the Mexican concession to Eads, which permits him to allow the United States conjointly with Mexico, to discriminate in her own behalf in the matter of tolls, and says if Eads should be repulsed by the United States and should make a tender to England, she would accept the proposition and confer honorary titles and pensions on him besides.

## CABINET PREDICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—A republican senator of prominence and influence said very positively to a reporter of the western associated press to-day: "If you telegraph that Robert Lincoln will be secretary of war, Senator Sargent, of California, secretary of the navy, and Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general, you will name three of Garfield's cabinet. Sargent was chairman of the senate committee and studied naval affairs closely; MacVeagh is son-in-law of Simon Cameron; Senator Logan sticks to the assertion that Lincoln will be secretary of war."

NEW YORK, February 23.—The Times says there seems to be a general disposition to regard the secretaryship of the interior as a minor appointment, which may simply be given to anybody who claims to represent the northwest or Pacific slope, or some other section of the country supposed to be ready to accept something short of the treasury or state department. The Times thinks the interior department is second to none in importance, and that no name has been mentioned in connection with the place which does not fall ridiculously below the standard of capacity required. It is perfectly safe to say that the successor of Schure will not be second among the

politicians of sectional fame or harmonizing potentiality to those who have been mentioned in connection with the place, and we must decline to believe that Garfield proposes to have one there.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Tribune has a Mentor special, which is summarized in its head lines as follows: Garfield is now understood to have crossed his rubicon state as reported to be prepared as follows: Secretary of state, J. G. Blaine; secretary of the treasury, Chas. J. Folger; secretary of the navy, Nathan Goff; postmaster general, Charles Foster; attorney general, General Howe; secretary of war, Davis, of California; secretary of the interior, either Wilson or Allison, of Iowa. Lincoln was left out because Illinoisians have all got the big head. Goff had a sure thing all the time; so had Foster, Howe was lucky. In the course of the special the following statement was made: Davis, of California, is said to be a very good man. He is at present a congressman from that state and was defeated last fall by General Rosecranz. Mr. Davis and Mr. Garfield are firm friends.

A gentleman whose opportunity for absolute knowledge is unquestioned and who has recently been at Mentor says the above is but the wildest guessing. He strikes from the above list the name of Folger, Goff, Howe, and Davis. He says Conkling will have to take a back seat in this administration, and Blaine will be the dominant factor; that Robert Lincoln will undoubtedly get a portfolio; that Folger has no showing and that California may yet get recognized. Above all he says Garfield is so close mouthed that not one of the newsmongers has been able to pump him and that he is so discreet that nobody feels injured at his reticence.

New York's new senator (Platt) thinks both the friends and enemies of Senator Conkling will be taken care of and General Garfield will try by his appointments to harmonize the differences which have existed in the republican party in that state. Senator Robertson, he thinks, will be sent to a foreign mission. As to the announcement that Postmaster James will be made postmaster-general, Platt says the statement is premature. He does not think it probable. While the New York postmaster is friendly to Senator Conkling he is not the latter's first choice for a cabinet position.

CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINET. Direct and positive information has been received in the city from General Garfield within the last few days in regard to the subject of giving the Pacific coast a representative in his cabinet, which is in substance as follows: He is strongly inclined to fill some one of the cabinet positions by an appointment from California but has not yet fully determined whether the pressing claims of other states and sections will admit of his leaving a place for the Pacific coast at all. The present probability, however, is decidedly in favor of the reservation of a cabinet appointment for California, and in the event General Garfield's choice will fall upon one of the two names which he has for some time had under consideration; namely, those of ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent and Congressman Horace Davis. Which one of the two will in this case be selected has not yet been disclosed and the personal friends of both gentlemen in this city seem to be equally confident; but the general impression of Garfield's most intimate friends in congress is that the chances of Horace Davis now preponderate.

## COLORADO SCHOOL LANDS.

The senate to-day passed to bill introduced by Hill, of Colorado, to enable that state to take lands for school purposes in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands. This bill accomplishes two important objects; for it not only gives Colorado, the privilege of selecting several thousand acres in lieu of that withheld, but also for the first time provides for promptly and definitely determining what land in the 16th and 36th sections is mineral and what is not mineral. It is provided that upon the secretary of the interior's deciding as to the character of the land the title of the state to such land shall thereby be permanently settled, and hence no disputing question in regard to its character can be raised thereafter.

## WASHINGTON BRIEVITIES.

The amount of legal tenders received by the treasury yesterday from national banks for the retelling circulation was \$280,000. The deposits since the passage of the funding bill by the senate aggregate \$4,792,700. Attorney General Devens expresses the opinion that additional legislation is not necessary to protect the right of the United States.

The house bill pending in the senate to protect purchasers of articles against patent vendors, is regarded by the senate as imperfect. The senate proposes to offer a substitute with provisions so sweeping as to protect all innocent purchasers of patented articles and to punish men who attempt to extort a royalty from innocent purchasers.

A great deal of comment is made on the fact that the president's message to be delivered at the opening of congress has not been printed. There have been numerous applications for it. The agricultural appropriation bill appropriates \$10,000 for reclamation of arid lands by means of experimental artesian well boring. Belford obtained an increase of this amount to \$30,000 in the committee of the whole, but his amendment was finally defeated.

Vice President-elect Arthur visited the senate chamber in company with Conkling, who introduced him to many senators on both sides of the chamber. Blaine also made his re-appearance in the senate after a long absence. He was heartily congratulated by democrats as well republican associates. He subsequently had a talk with Arthur.

## Senator Carpenter Hopelessly Ill.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—A telegram from Senator Carpenter's daughter to friends here states the senator is very low. Physicians have given up hope.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Senator Carpenter's condition at midnight is reported hopelessly by physicians. It is thought he may possibly live several days, yet death is expected hourly.

## RELIEVING THE MONEY MARKET.

It is learned upon good authority, though not yet officially, that Secretary Sherman intends to pay out the five millions already received from banks retelling circulation and all which come in from that source in the purchase of bonds. This is in addition to the notice sent this morning in relation to redeeming on presentation, the bonds embraced in the hundred and first call.

Secretary Sherman states, relative to the present movement of national banks to retire their circulation, that this movement of the banks is to avoid the operations of the fifth section of the funding bill, which provides that from and after a certain date three per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, necessarily has brought into the treasury large sums of money; that it only affects the money market in the city of New York where deposits must be made, and draws directly from the banks or street currency needed there for business operations. Secretary Sherman says he can and will pay out this money; and also surplus revenue in payment for bonds for the sinking fund offered at par and accruing interest; that the treasury can't interpose further than to apply its surplus currency in excess of the redemption fund to the reduction of the public debt. Called bonds are preferred, but if these are not offered sizes will probably be taken on the same terms; namely, at par and accruing interest. Bonds must be sent to Washington to be retitled, but will promptly be paid for at either of the principal depositories of the United States.

## CARPENTER'S DEATH.

The senate received in mournful silence the announcement by Cameron of his colleague's death. Cameron made a few appropriate remarks and offered a resolution expressive of the profound sorrow of the senate and providing that the senate take charge of the remains and remove them to Milwaukee in charge of the sergeant at arms, and that the senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourn. Pending seconded the resolution in a heartfelt speech and the senate adjourned.

The death of Senator Carpenter will make it impossible for the republicans to control the organization of the next senate immediately upon its assembling, even if Mahone or Davis will vote with the republicans. The Wisconsin legislature cannot constitutionally fill the vacancy prior to the second Tuesday after receipt of notice from the governor of its existence. Hence, no election can take place before March 8th, and it will probably be delayed beyond that date, as a number of powerful competitors for the succession are already in the field. Philatus Sawyer, who has been elected to succeed Angus Cameron, comes from eastern Wisconsin, and the western portion of the state will now claim the right to furnish a successor to Carpenter. Among the most prominent candidates are ex-Senator Howe, Brown, Keys, and Governor Pound, and possibly Senator Arthur.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—News from Madison of a reliable character states that a combination of forces against E. W. Keys narrows the contest between Keys and Senator Cameron for successor to Carpenter. It is believed here that Cameron will succeed.

## Senator Carpenter Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Senator Carpenter passed away quietly, his wife, son and daughter, Dr. Fox, of Milwaukee, and C. G. Williams, of Wisconsin, being present. He sank quietly away without a struggle, simply dying from exhaustion incident to the disease that had spent itself upon his system. Three days ago vapor baths were tried upon him with apparent success, and delusive hopes were held out that he would recover.

His health has been failing for about two years past. Several times he has been down with no expectation of recovery. His naturally strong constitution enabled him to rally from these several attacks but he has been almost wrecked the past six months. It is thought his death was caused directly by Bright's disease of the kidneys. There was general dissolution of vital energies. Yesterday afternoon he had improved considerably and it was expected he might again be able to get about. During the night, however, he grew worse and it was known he could not live. Last Friday he was out in his carriage and called upon the president and the several departments. He went to bed next day and never rose again.

Arrangements for the usual congressional honors in connection with the funeral are not yet decided upon, and the funeral services will take place at the senator's late residence at 2.30 Sunday next. The remains will then be deposited temporarily in a vault in the congressional cemetery and be conveyed to Wisconsin accompanied by a committee of five senators and the sergeant at arms soon after the close of the present session. A congressional committee to escort the remains to Wisconsin will be named by the vice president to-morrow. Ex-Governor Dillingham and wife, of Vermont, are on their way to attend the funeral.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Preparations have been made for a great memorial display in respect to the memory of the deceased Wisconsin senator. His last wish was to have his remains cremated and arrangements are making to carry out that wish. His law partner pays a warm tribute to his qualities of head and heart. In an interview with a reporter it was learned that the insurance on his life amounts to \$50,000. The question of his successor is already agitating. Prominent politicians have gone to Madison. The general belief here is that A. Cameron or H. Ruble will be chosen. Judge Charles E. Dyer is not a candidate but is favorably mentioned. The Milwaukee Herald desires the election of H. Ruble. Every effort will be made to choose a successor before March 4th. The opinion of lawyers is that the legislature can act immediately on official notification of the vacancy. At Madison both houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of Carpenter.

## FUNDING BILL.

The house will probably pass the senate bill removing the tax of bank deposits. Influence

of both houses say this fact will be compensation for the 3 per cent bill. The ways and means committee this morning considered senate amendments of the funding bill. The majority were agreed to. Section 4 was amended; authorizing the secretary of the treasury to use from time to time not over 50,000,000 at one time of standard gold and silver coin in the treasury to redeem 5 and 6 per cents, and authorizing him at any time to apply surplus money in the treasury to purchase or redeem any bonds or treasury notes. Section 5 was amended by extending from July 1st to September 1st the time when banks must deposit new bonds to secure circulation. The committee meet again to-morrow. Friends of the bill intend to move to consider it and concur in the senate amendments. Some members prefer the slower way of non-concurrence and reference to a conference committee. It may yet fail to pass if opinions are divided as to procedure.

## UTE INDIAN AGREEMENT.

Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, has just rendered a decision in the matter of Ute Indian contracts, in which he maintains since the act of March 3d, 1871, no treaty could be made with an Indian nation or tribe with the United States; that an agreement may be made with such nations or tribes in pursuance of an act of congress, that it is the general rule that as to the rights of other governments under the treaty it takes effect from its date, to which ratification relates back, but so far as it operates in individual rights the doctrine of relation does not apply and it takes effect from its final ratification; that the agreement authorized by the act of June 15, 1880, relative to the Ute Indians, is not a treaty, and that under said agreement and act the annual interest to be distributed per capita to the Ute Indians is to be computed as commencing September 11, 1880.

## Cheap Rates From Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Rock Island made a heavy cut in rates between here and the Missouri river for Colorado business to-day so that the rate on first-class freight which was 80 cents from Chicago to Denver is now only 30 cents, and the other three classes are reduced in the same proportion.

## Pennsylvania Elects a Senator.

HARRISBURG, February 23.—The 35th ballot for United States senator resulted in the formal election of John I. Mitchell. The vote was: Mitchell, 150; Wallace, 92; MacVeagh, 1.

## Who will be His Successor?

CHICAGO, February 24.—A private dispatch from a well informed gentleman at Madison, Wisconsin, says: Our legislature will be notified of the death of Senator Carpenter this evening. Under the law of congress his successor cannot regularly be elected till March 9th, the vacancy not having occurred during a recess of the legislature. The suggestion has been made that the legislature will adjourn and will permit the governor to appoint a successor. The question might arise, however, as to the legality of such an appointment and action by the legislature.

## New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Commercial Bulletin says: The money stringency of to-day has not been equalled since the great panic of '73, stock brokers having paid as high as 7 1/2 per cent per annum in addition to six per cent per annum. This extreme rate was paid between two and three in spite of the fact that the treasury came to the rescue in the shape of an order received by the United States assistant treasurer here, a little before noon, in which he gave notice that any of the twenty five million dollar five per cents, called on the 1st will be paid on presentation at Washington, the price at which they will be received being par and accrued interest up to date of presentation. This had great influence on the stock market, which opened very weak, declined one to five per cent, and gave indications of a panic. As soon as the news came what looked like a bull panic was changed to a bear panic, prices having suddenly advanced one to six per cent. At this advance speculators began to consider whether any large amount of those bonds could be got hold of, or to present for payment and the rise did not hold but during the remainder of the day the stock market was very feverish with frequent fluctuations between the highest and lowest figures of the day, but closing prices were nearer to the highest than the lowest.

## Canadian Pacific.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Tribune says: Evidently the Canadians do not expect the Pacific railroad to draw any trade from our western states and territories. The charter they have given to the new syndicate prohibits trade of any branches of the line within 15 miles of any American border. Instead of reaching out for our trade they are afraid our railroads will grasp a portion of that yet to be developed in their own northwestern provinces and divert it from Montreal and Quebec.

The Canadian enterprise, although a highly important one in its bearing on the settlement of Manitoba and British Columbia and on the problem of the Dominion's future, will not be likely to exercise any appreciable effect on the currents of transcontinental trade in this country. We shall have three Pacific roads in operation before the Canada line is built. They will all be competitors for their China, Japan and Australian trade and each will possess a decided advantage in the matter of distance from ocean to ocean.

## Gold in New York.

BUFFALO, February 24.—A special to the Times relates the discovery of a gold and silver quartz ledge in the town of Hamburg, nine miles from Buffalo, which appears well authenticated. The names of several prominent men of that section are given in connection with it. The ledge was discovered last August. Pieces of rock were subjected to careful analysis, yielding \$11.50 to the ton. Mining operations commenced last October under the superintendence of Charles E. Reeves, formerly of California, and excavations reveal a sunken ledge with an overhanging wall on one side. The latest assay from the lowest depth excavated shows \$6.29 to the ton. A company has been organized, embracing T. S. and Jas. Husted, John Ansteth, of the firm S. A. Barson, Son & Co., Chas. A. Rupp, a prominent builder and L. A. Banks. The most surprising and startling thing in the whole matter is that gold and silver-bearing quartz should make its appearance where the geological condition of the country would seem to contradict the possibility of its existence.

## Dueling Murder.

DARLINGTON, S. C., February 24.—In today's proceedings in the trial of Colonel Cash for the murder of Colonel Shannon in a duel last summer, the court room was crowded. The jury was formed without much trouble, composed exclusively of whites, the defence challenging every negro called. Eye witnesses testified to the facts of the duel substantially as heretofore published. Several sworn Cash was urged by his son just before the principals took their position to be certain to kill Shannon, and Cash replied that he would do it as sure as there was a world.

## What Hancock Will Do at Washington.

NEW YORK, February 24.—General Hancock was interviewed to-day in regard to his intended visit to Washington during the inauguration. He declines to talk on political subjects, but said he thought it only proper for him to accept the post and formal invitation given him. He was asked to be the guest of the chairman of the committee, but has engaged rooms at Wormley's, in order that he may be free to receive callers without imposing upon his host. He has not decided whether his attendance will be in a military or in a civilian capacity. It is his intention not to attend the ball in the evening, but he will be present in the senate chamber during the inaugural ceremonies.

## Accident on the Ball.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., February 24.—A mail train on the New York & Midland railway this morning was wrecked by a broken rail just east of Ogdensburg. A combined smoking and mail car and a passenger coach went down a steep embankment twelve feet high, turning over twice. Both instantly took fire from overturned stoves and burned up. The passengers, over a dozen in number, were all got out alive, some slightly scorched and more or less hurt, but none fatally.

## Whittaker Court Martial.

NEW YORK, February 24.—In the Whittaker court martial Cadet Burnett, recently stationed in New Mexico, but who found Whittaker when he was bound, gave a public exhibition of the manner in which he was lying. Having a cadet jacket, a bedstead and the whole outfit in the court room he tied himself as he claimed Whittaker was tied and created quite a sensation under the coaching of the judge and advocate general.

## Knights of Momus.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The Knights of Momus celebrated their seventh anniversary to-night. There were in the procession seventeen royal cars handsomely decorated and illustrating scenes from popular subjects. The city hall and many residences and business houses were illuminated.

## Steamer Lost.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says the agents of the steamship Bristol City, which sailed from this port for Bristol, December 28th, and which has not been heard from since, fear all hopes of her safety must be abandoned. The owners in Bristol still think they may yet reach Bristol. The vessel was commanded by Captain John A. Peters and had a crew of 28, mostly married men living near Bristol. She carried no passengers. Her cargo was mostly provisions. She was an iron vessel, but in 1879, and was known as a water ballast steamer. She was 1134 tons, 260 feet long, and owned by C. Hill & Sons, of Bristol, England.

## Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, February 24. Silver bars, 113 1/2. Money stringent. Governments weak. Stocks closed irregular. Following are the quotations:—  
Western Union... 115  
Quicksilver... 14 1/2  
Pacific Mail... 55 1/2  
Mariposa... 4  
Wells, Fargo... 118  
N.Y. Central... 145 1/2  
Erie... 48 1/2

## Cannock Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—A Virginia dispatch says: Work has been commenced on the upper levels of the Belcher mine, preparatory to extracting low grade ores. The superintendent expects in time to keep two mills running and will ask the miners' union to allow men to work part of the mine at reduced wages. It is possible this is the beginning of a movement that will result in the general working of low grade ores of the Cannock at reduced expenses.

## Opposed to the Consolidation.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The United States cable company began suit to-day to prevent the consolidation of the telegraph companies, claiming a compact in the nature of a partnership with the Atlantic and Pacific company, made in 1874, by which the Atlantic and Pacific could not honestly consolidate with any other company without the cable company's consent.

## Competition with China.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—A sharp competition has broken out for the China trade between the Pacific Mail and the China Merchants' Steamship Co. The steamer Mel Poo, the second of the latter line now in port, offers to take four at five dollars per ton. The Mail Co., it is reported, offers for half less. It is believed here that the Chinese company is backed by the imperial government.

## FOREIGN.

## Grant Criticized.

LONDON, February 24.—The Times says of Grant's connection with the Nicaragua canal: This is not the first time that an American public man has lent his name to a doubtful commercial enterprise and has helped give it a start. The Emma mine was introduced to the world under the same kind of auspices as the Nicaragua canal is now. The Emma mine has failed somewhat signally to come up to the promises of its promoters, so that if the Nicaragua canal was to do the same there would be at least a good precedent for it.

## Indicted By the Grand Jury.

LONDON, Ohio, February 24.—The grand jury indicted Mrs. Martha Daraltry and her daughter Mrs. Rebecca Corzillius for the murder of Armstrong. Mrs. Corzillius' late husband, the indictment is founded on the confession of one Henry Whitehead, a convict, who said that Mrs. Daraltry confessed to him of having smothered Armstrong with charcoal fumes and that Mr. Daraltry, to cause suspicion, had shot him in the head after he was dead.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Alice Oates died in Cincinnati yesterday. Secretary G. A. has ordered the marines to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The Nordheimer concert hall at Montreal, was burned yesterday, loss \$50,000.

Legal tenders received at the treasury department yesterday from national banks was 3,734,750.

Robert Hadenfield, formerly of the editorial staff of the Buffalo Courier, shot himself yesterday. Age 67.

The Troy mill at Fall River will shut down several weeks owing to the bursting of a fly wheel.

Ex Governor Henry D. Cook died at his residence in Georgetown at 8:30 Thursday morning.

In a fight over a game of poker at an illicit distillery between Ft. Wingate and Bluewater, New Mexico, four railroad men were killed.

The porte has ordered thirty million cartridges from the United States to be delivered in the next three months.

The Missouri senate adopted a concurrent resolution urging congress to aid the construction of Eads' ship railroad.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh will be present at the wedding Sunday next of the oldest son of the crown prince of Germany.

William Young, who was to have been hanged at Silver Cliff, New Mexico, was reprieved by Judge Bristol a few minutes before the execution was to have taken place.

The New York Herald now thinks the following is the correct cabinet as far as it goes: Secretary of state, Blaine; secretary of the treasury, some western man; secretary of war, Bob Lincoln; postmaster general, Charles Foster; attorney general, Wayne McVeagh; minister to England, L. P. Morton.

An Austin, Nevada, dispatch says the North Star Hoisting works belonging to the Manhattan Mining company were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss \$75,000; insured. The fire will not interfere with the operations of the company to any great extent.

## CHICAGO OUTDOORS.

A Grand Turk Divorced From Two Hundred Wives at Once.

London Telegraph. Sidi Muley Hassan, the sultan of Morocco, has set a touching example of radical retrenchment to his subjects. Constrained to thrift by a financial crisis of no ordinary severity, he has shown the true believers submitted to his rule the way to "reform their household bills" in a highly spirited and thoroughgoing manner. Having completely drained the imperial treasury during his successful efforts to suppress the rebellion that raged throughout his dominions last summer, he has just cut down the state expenses by some uncommonly sweeping measures, the first of which was the reduction of his own domestic establishment to about one-half its normal strength. He dismissed at one blow two hundred of his wives, bestowing their hands upon distinguished officers of his army, whose pay, in consideration of the favor thus conferred, he docked to the tune of some five and twenty per cent. A pleasing feature of this arrangement—to all, at least, except the immediate recipients of his especial grace—is the fact that his Majesty has made his matrimonial dispositions in such sort that all his older moieties have got new husbands, while he has reserved the younger ones to gladden his own hearth. Instead of saddling the civil list with provisions for these superannuated ladies, he has united them to gallant warriors at a positive saving to the public purse, for the gift of each ex-sultana has been by him decreed to compensate her respective recipient for the loss of one-fourth of his income. Muley Hassan's popularity, it appears, has been increased to such an extent by this noble self-sacrifice on his part that a few days ago, as he rode from his palace to the chief mosque, he was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations by the whole male population of Fez, his capital. This is quite a new experience for the Moroccan sultan, who has been for some years past at open odds with his subjects.

## American Art at Home.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. A recent English traveler in this country, who carefully observed the progress of American art, was surprised that Americans seem to have no standard of merit of their own. He observed that the American artist, neither socially nor financially, came near his brother in London, and that he must leave his own country and make a name in London, Paris or Rome before his own people will believe him. The truth of this is known to all men. Our collectors go abroad, expend great sums on foreign artists, on works that undoubtedly are worth the money given, but native artists are left to languish. The advance made in wood engraving in this country, to the encouragement of several progressive publishing houses shows what American art is capable of. This is the only field in which our artists have been given any chance. On the other hand, when forced to go abroad, the American artists suffer under many disadvantages. He is poor, and in the struggle for position, his trials are many. When, after years of hard work, he wins a place, even then the American patron of art is rather coy.

## The Vulgarity of "Eudymion."

Edinburgh Review. It is strange that Lord Beaconsfield, who has seen so much of English society, fails to perceive that the unostentatious simplicity of the best houses and the noblest families of this country is their greatest charm and their peculiar distinction. The consequence is that in describing what he represents as high society he stamps it with a cruel and inappropriate vulgarity. English gentlemen and ladies do not dress up their children, and still less themselves, in the satin and spangle of an acrobat; and the love of display chiefly manifests itself in a class of society for which we are sure, Lord Beaconsfield would have no indulgence. Finery in dress, fine writing, affectation in manners, tinsel decorations and furniture, and the like, are the cardinal sins against which the good breeding and good taste of English society continually protest; and even where they exist and are accepted (they are accepted with a contemptuous sneer not undeserved except that it is better to eschew such exhibitions altogether. But Lord Beaconsfield and his imaginary society seem to revel in them.



We would like to change assessors with Arapahoe this spring.

Any vague legislation of the past session can be immediately traced to Denver mud. It troubled a great many.

The Chronicle says we talk as if it was certain that the capitol would be located here after the next election. Well, why should we not?

Dr. O. E. French is strongly urged as a member of the state board of medical examiners. He is a physician of great experience and ability.

Kearney has promised to go to Ireland if \$100,000 are raised to pay his expenses. A great many of us would be willing to be patriots on the same terms.

The Tribune considers it metropolitan to have mud. This is a great mistake! There is plenty of mud in a pig sty. It is metropolitan to clean off the mud.

Now that Arkansas has decided to pronounce her name properly let us pronounce our river and valley in the same way. There is no good reason for saying Arkansas.

The Leadville Democrat should be well thanked for what it has done. He could best show his gratitude by embracing some of the Herald's sound silver views.

The Leadville Democrat urges the appointment of Judge McMorris to the district judgeship of Lake. Judge McMorris was very popular in the mining districts and his appointment would give good satisfaction.

The Denver Republican yesterday had a very sensible article in favor of having the capitol at Denver. One of the objections to having it in a small city like this of ours it would corrupt the town. We may say we are willing to take our chances.

The following from the Times is worth considering by our granger and labor reform element: "Colorado is constantly inviting capital for investment, and her newspapers cannot afford to sneer at the mounted interest, and rejoice at legislation which is certain to injure capitalists, and create disorder in the currency."

An impertinent writer suggests that now would be a good time to review the United States navy, 6th Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington. [Chicago Infer Ocean.

Or if the navy could get across the plains, Sixteenth street, Denver, would be an excellent parade ground.

If Arapahoe assesses dairy stock at \$20 per head, American beef cattle at \$12, half grade at \$10 and so on down to the lowest grade at \$6, how many of each of the above grades must an Arapahoe county stockman have to make his assessment average \$5 a head?

The Colorado Springs Gazette, in discussing the school section bill, constantly ignores the fact that the land must be sold at public auction at more than its appraised value. [Denver Times.

And the Times ignores the fact that the bill was considered iniquitous by two of its four senators and by the men in the state interested in education.

The Denver News thinks that if Colorado can have only one of two positions, that a membership of the international coinage conference would be more valuable than a membership of the cabinet. This is true. When you come to the real practical benefit to this state of having a member of the cabinet, there is none with the possible exception of the secretaryship of the interior.

Our dispatches show, as we stated yesterday, that the funding bill is essentially a democratic measure. It is a bill which seems to have been specially designed to hamper the incoming republican administration and defeat refunding. It requires of our secretary of the treasury what the English parliament would not think of requiring of its financial secretary.

Extraordinary parliamentary rules are being introduced into the English parliament, according to our ideas, cut off free speech. Mr. Gladstone a few weeks ago secured the passage of the following new rule so as to prevent filibustering:

"Method for the better conduct of the house on future occasions. If upon notice given a motion be made that the state of public business is urgent, and if, on the call of the speaker, forty members shall support it by rising in their places, the speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate, no amendment, no adjournment being allowed; and if on the voices being given he shall be without doubt that the house have it his decision shall not be challenged; but, if otherwise, a division may be forthwith taken, and if the question be resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one, the powers of the house for the regulation of its business upon the several stages of bills, and upon motions, and all other matters shall be and remain with the speaker, until the speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent."

According to this forty members of the house with the speaker can cut off debate or motions. Such a thing is unknown in our legislative bodies except when the previous question has been moved which requires a two-thirds vote. The powers given the speaker are despotic and the whole rule is revolutionary. Mr. Gladstone ought to have invented some fairer method to cut off the tedious delays of the house.

## ARAPAHOE INVESTIGATION.

The Republican of Monday, 1901, published a report of the Arapahoe investigation, which we will assume to be correct as it is published in a Denver newspaper. It is interesting to the Arapahoe county assessors. Auditor Stinson was called to the stand to testify in regard to the manner in which the taxes were levied. Some of our state business is done on extraordinary principles, as Mr. Stinson's testimony shows. He says he sent printed lists of the levy to the different counties, and because no acknowledgment was made, he supposed that they had received the documents. Now, in most offices, this would be considered reason for supposing that they had not been received. But the fact that El Paso paid but one tenth of a mill in 1879 for the School of Mines when one-fifth was due, and the matter was not noticed for over a year afterwards, shows most extraordinary book-keeping in either the treasurer's or auditor's office, or both.

But we wish particularly to refer to Arapahoe county. Assessor Roberts' attention was called to the fact that some cattle were assessed at only \$5 a head. He only remarked that it was a departure from the schedule and the mistakes were found out late in the year. This shows a pardonable carelessness because the mistake could hardly have passed unnoticed. Mr. Clark, the defendant who made the stock assessment, put in his own 700 head at \$5. Mr. Ernest put 7,000 head at \$5 and there were other blunders of the same sort. Mr. Roberts was paid to detect just such mistakes and could have done so if he had attended to business.

Regarding money and credits, Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

"In regard to the decrease in credits in Arapahoe county from \$688,000 in 1879 to \$359,000 in 1885, Mr. Roberts testified:

"In explaining that I can go back to 1874, when I was assessor for the first time. In that year, I was a new hand and was anxious to make a good showing, so I went to the records and took down every mortgage and trust deed, amounting to \$1,000,000, and put them on the assessment roll for taxation. The levy was made, but only a small fraction was ever collected, the rest being still standing as delinquent. A test case was made, and was decided against the county. After that we quit taking the assessment roll off the records.

"I made the assessments up to 1879. In that year Mr. Terpening was assessor, and was anxious to make a good showing. He, therefore, went on supposition, and rolled up a fictitious valuation, according to his own ideas of what money and credits a man ought to have. The result is that the bulk of the taxes of that year could not be collected.

"Regarding Arapahoe's inability to collect taxes on mortgages and trust deeds we will say nothing except that other counties can and do do it. But he says that the money and credits of \$688,000 in the 1879 assessment were 'fictitious valuation' and intimates that the assessment of \$359,000 this year is just. Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of cheek in attempting to justify such an assessment. With \$6,000,000 in the banks, a large number of lenders, such an amount is absurdly low. It is even \$25,000 less than the money and credits of El Paso when it should be at least ten times more. We doubt if on May 1, last year, we had a tenth of the money on deposit in our banks that there was in the Denver banks. His remark elsewhere, that some of the capitalists drop their hands before swearing that they have no money or credits is flippant and also shows that no effort was made to get them. Men like John Evans, Dave Moffat, Governor Rout, Mr. Tabor, Geo. Trich, Walter Cheesman, none of whom gave in any money and credits, ought to have been compelled to perjure themselves squarely if at all for it is hardly possible to believe that these men did not have any personal property.

Regarding the small number of polls, Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

Mr. Hudson asked how the poll was reduced from 3,000 in 1879 to 1,785 in 1880. Mr. Roberts replied that the law put a poll tax only on males. Mr. Terpening changed the rule, and included the females.

Mr. Hudson called attention to the difference in the polls of Arapahoe and El Paso. El Paso has less than one third the population of Arapahoe, yet has a poll of 1,400 to Arapahoe's 1,700.

Mr. Roberts replied that the smaller the population was, the greater would be the proportion of the listed property and the poll, because greater care could be given to the assessment. "Denver has a large floating population—men who have nothing beyond the clothes they wear; and the assessor cannot make an accurate enrollment. We know that there were five or six thousand more who ought to pay poll tax, but we had not the time to look after them, so we took the lists as they came in, and did not go out to canvass the county. Mr. Terpening listed all the cripples in town, all over and all under age. We extended the poll box only to those persons who filed their lists.

This is bad pleading. If Mr. Roberts had simply made the statements regarding his own assessment without attacking that of Mr. Terpening it would not have been so bad. In 1879 Denver claimed to have a population of 30,000. Three thousand and nine hundred polls in such a city would have been rather small. We presume Denver would have cast at least 6,000 votes at that time. But Mr. Roberts states that Mr. Terpening was obliged in making so many to list females and cripples over and under age. Mr. Roberts returns 1,700 polls in a city whose census showed 30,000 people, whose registration tax roll was about 16,000 and whose vote was about 8,000 and considers no apology necessary.

As the poll tax goes to support the military and Arapahoe gets the most of it for her militia, there is no good reason why she should not pay her proportion of that the assessors should not attempt to do his duty.

The investigation of Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of jobbery in the assessor's department in Arapahoe. No returns are revised or attempts made to have them complete or accurate. If a man wants to perjure himself everything is made easy. Only such polls are taken as come to the office. Men are allowed to drop their arms when they come to money and credits, and thus ease their conscience. The investigation does not overthrow a single charge made against the fairness of the Arapahoe assessor.

## A Political Paradox.

New York Evening Post.

It was predicted that President Hayes' refusal to concede the factions of his party at the beginning of his administration would split the party and make its defeat certain four years later.

But when the next presidential election was over it was conceded that the party's strength was due principally to the cleanliness and generally high tone of President Hayes' administration.

It would not be altogether surprising if attempts by President Garfield to harmonize the party should be followed by the party's defeat in 1884.

In politics causes do not always result in the anticipated effects.

## A Busy Man.

General Grant is one of the busiest men in the country. He is to day in Mexican railroad enterprises, has an interest of \$50,000 in a broker house here, is president of the New York International Exhibition company, and director in Victor Newcomb's new bank of the United States. It is understood that \$350,000 in money has just been raised for him, and his stomach holds out notwithstanding the innumerable dinners he takes, while he looks down upon all his critics with a substantiality and composure terrible for them to regard.

## Extravagance in 1841.

Fernando Wood was a member of the congress which appropriated \$300,000 in aid of Professor Morse's experimental telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Wood voted for the appropriation and was, in consequence, defeated in the next race for congress by the intelligent voters of his district, who could not tolerate a representative who would waste public money on such a chimerical project as that of transmitting intelligence upon wires strung upon poles.

The appropriation of \$5,000 to improve the so-called capitol grounds is, in the eyes of the Colorado Springs Gazette, an off set for the \$200,000 got by the Colorado Springs institution. Both belong to the state, but it seems to make a large difference to the Gazette where they are located. More fairness and less transparent spite might be beneficial to the Gazette.

[Denver Times.

We would inform the Times that if the state had not determined that the Deaf Mute institute should be here, and the buildings had not been put up, El Paso would have had no right to request money to improve the proposed grounds; and, if the request had been made, the legislature would have been neglectful of the treasury in granting it. The trouble with the Times is, that it assumes that the capitol question is settled when it is not. If the state should vote this fall to have the capitol located elsewhere, this \$5,000 will have been completely wasted.

The annual statement for 1880 of the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York, is printed elsewhere in this issue. This is the largest private corporation in the world and its financial operations rival in magnitude those of our national government or of the Bank of England. The assets of the Mutual Life are one third larger than the combined capital of all the National Banks in New York City and the amount of its outstanding insurance approaches in volume the total National Bank currency in circulation. The income of this company last year was \$17,140,694 and it paid on policies during that time \$13,160,694. It has invested \$91,735,786 for the payment of policies in the future as they may become due, and this fund they intend to sacredly guard, so that the beneficiaries when bereft of the care and support of husbands and fathers, shall not also be left penniless. The Mutual Life is considered the exemplar of all that is good in life insurance with none of the evils that have crept into the system as administered by some other life companies.

## Perfectly Awful.

Georgetown Miner.

The editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette should let his literary proclivities leak out in the shape of yellow covered fiction. Then his efforts would catch the multitude for whom they are best adapted. His "Pike's Peak volcano" has, at last found its way into the Scientific American, where it is given in perfect good faith. In simple mendacity, which his O'Keefe stories really are, there is nothing smart, funny, nor, unfortunately, nothing novel. By those absolutely unacquainted with the facts they are, therefore, often accepted as surprising, but not altogether impossible incidents. Fiction is all right in its proper sphere, but is delusive in the local columns of a newspaper, as shown in the fact that one of our grocerymen received a letter from his mother, beseeching him to return east lest he should become the victim of the Pike's Peak volcano.

Anthony Barry, a Chinese interpreter at Buffalo, was charged by Lyne Tink with robbing his trunk of \$1,000 in gold and silver coins and 400 worth of bills. The robbery came from California.

## NEW YORK IN THE CABINET.

Senator Conkling's visit to Mentor has been the sensation of the week. The general conclusion is that he went there to see the appointment of Mr. W. F. Morton as secretary of the treasury. It seems that Senator Conkling was not pleased with the choice of Morton, and that he had been in New York, postmaster general, which Garfield seemed inclined to do. The objections to James were not on personal grounds, but it was urged that the position of postmaster general was not of sufficient importance for the state of New York to fill. Inasmuch as about half of the receipts of the treasury department came from New York, it was thought the treasury department should be filled by a New Yorker. Strange to say New York has not filled this position in some years. Since the republican party has been in power, there has been but one man who could claim to be a New Yorker at its head, Hugh McCulloch. He occupied this position at a time when he could not distinguish himself, and he is hardly thought of to day. Lincoln's great financial secretaries were from Ohio and Maine; Chase and Fessenden, Grant undertook to put a New Yorker, Stewart, at the head of the treasury but was compelled to give up the idea. During his eight years of administration, the office was filled by three New Englanders, Boutwell, Richardson and Morrill. Hayes put at the head of the treasury a western man, John Sherman. Of the financiers who have distinguished themselves in the cabinet during and since the war, none have been New Yorkers. Strange to say the same thing is almost true of the senate and house. In the senate Conkling has always been silent on the subject of finance, except during the proposed inflation legislation in 1874. The greatest commercial state of the country has hardly had her great interests represented. Her senators and representatives have thought more of politics than finance and the material interests of the country. The only committee in either house that has to do with finance that we remember New York to have had within 15 years the chairmanship of is the house committee on banking and currency. This chairmanship was held five years ago by Sunset Cox, who certainly did his state no credit or good in that position. It has long been a noticeable feature of New York representatives that they failed to represent the most important interests of the state.

But the fact that New York now claims and properly claims to the treasury department shows that she is waking up to this matter. The appointment of Mr. Morton as secretary of the treasury would be an eminently fit one on account of his eminent ability, as well as on account of the state he hails from. If any one could fund the debt under the absurd funding law, he could do it because he would have the confidence of bankers and capitalists.

In answer to our charge that the \$5,000 appropriated to improve the capitol grounds wouldn't be a waste of money if the capital should be removed this fall from Denver, the Denver Times claimed it would not because the outlay improved the property and it could be sold for more, the proceeds going to build the capitol in the new place. The next day, however, in giving reasons for putting the capital at Denver the following was given:

Third. A few years ago Arapahoe county gave some tracts of land for capitol purposes which were accepted. This land is worth a large sum of money, and would bring in the best part of two hundred thousand dollars in money to day. No other city has had interest enough in the matter to offer a dollar's worth of property to relieve the state from any portion of the expense of establishing and building a capitol. Colorado Springs doubts that it could be all right to sell the donated property in Denver for the purpose of erecting state buildings in Colorado Springs, but it is doubtful if any other county in the state would endorse that view.

Here we are told that it would be morally wrong to do this; that the state has no right to use this property or consider it its own unless the capital is located at Denver. Hence, we were right in stating this money was wasted if the capital is not located at Denver. The whole tone of the article in the Times is that the capitol morally belongs to Denver; that the coming election is a farce, because the people are not expected to make any change. The gift of this land seems to give Denver a sort of mortgage on the capitol. We don't think this style of argument will work. We presume when the land was given, Denver expected to take her chances with other cities. If she loses it is her misfortune. Nor can Denver claim any generosity for having given the land because she feels the state has no moral right to use the land except for a capitol. Denver has done no more than dozens of other cities are willing to do. Colorado Springs has laid out capitol grounds which she will give for this purpose.

Apologies of the great struggle in Pennsylvania, the Herald writes some very sensible things about the Camerons. But we differ with the Herald in regard to this state. The only time an attempt was made to Cameronize it was by Rout last spring. His waving his cane over the convention and his talk at Chicago about "my delegates" will not be soon forgotten.

The average vote in a southern congressional district is 22,000, and in a northern 33,000. This shows the difference between bulldozing and a free ballot.

## AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE LAWS.

On Friday last Mr. Frank Hurd moved an amendment to the agriculture bill, that a statistician in the department should be appointed whose duty it should be to investigate the effect of the revenue laws on the agricultural industries of the country. This is a most important amendment, and it affects the wages of the farmer, the price of any material used on the farm, the importance of this resolution will be appreciated when we remember that it is to the agriculture that we largely owe our present prosperity. Of our immense exports, wheat, corn and cotton have been the most considerable part. These great exports have given us the gold to resume specie payment and have brought about the financial prosperity of the country.

It is generally claimed by protectionists that it is a mistake to look at their system from the standpoint of a single industry; that the system is intended to embrace the industries of the entire country and help all alike. In this country this may be true as regards the production of manufactured articles but is not true as regards the production of raw material. The agriculturist in this country is at greater disadvantages regarding wages as compared with the wheat growing countries in southern Russia, than the iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania is with the iron manufacturer of England. Yet protectionists have made no law which shall enable the wheat grower to get more for his wheat, though they have made laws which enable all manufacturers of articles used on the farm such as tools, clothing and household furniture to receive increased prices. The agriculturist has a right to ask that he be not discriminated against in that way. He has a right to think that if he can compete with the serf labor of Russia and the slave labor of Asia Minor, working on the best wheat soil in the world, that the manufacturers in this country can compete with the so-called "pauper labor" of England and France.

But it is claimed that protection assists the agriculturist in two ways. First by giving a new market for the wheat in manufacturing centres and secondly by cheapening transportation so that there is a market for our wheat in Europe. As to the first we may say that it is of course better for the wheat grower to sell his wheat at a certain price in Pennsylvania than at the same price in Europe. But it is not proven that there might not be just as many manufacturing centres under free trade as under protection. We only know that the nature of the manufactures would be different. As to protection cheapening transportation and extending the wheat market, the claim is absurd. The railroads built into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota have been built there only for the inducements which the agriculturists offered capitalists. Protection has increased the cost of these roads 15 or 20 per cent. by the duty of \$28 per ton on steel rails and the duty on other articles largely used in railroad construction. This of course proportionately increased the foreign tariffs. As to ocean freights, they have been reduced in spite of protection which will not allow our merchants to use the cheap Clyde steamers, but insists that they shall pay 25 or 33 per cent. more for American steamers and thus increase the foreign rates. In a word protection has added at least 15 per cent. on railroad rates and would add 25 per cent. on ocean rates. The farmers should unite to have these discriminations against them reduced if not abolished.

## Thessaly.

From Larissa it is a long day's ride to Trikala, alongside the lazy stream of the Selemonia; but the dreariness of the interminable plain is relieved by the glorious view of mountain ranges which bound the horizon on all sides—to the east the long, low ridge of Pelion and the sharp, delicate park of Ossa; to the north the snow-capped domes of Olympus and the intricate chain of the Kambouni; to the west the massive walls of the Pindus; and far away to the south the blue outlines of the hills which form the present frontier of the Hellenic kingdom. Had the hand of man but done as much for Trikala as nature has, it might well have deserved its name of the Thrice Beautiful. Built under the walls of a quaint medieval fortress on a low spur which the Kambouni projects into the plain, its domes and minarets and straggling streets, interspersed with masses of green foliage, form a grateful contrast to the desolate appearance of Larissa. But the memory of the days when Tricca was a seat of Hellenic learning sacred to Aesculapius, has long since died out, and Trikala has nothing upon which to pride itself save its tobacco and its grapes.

In Thessaly creation bears the impress of a gentler hand, from the soft lines of her undulating plains, the placid flow of her lazy streams, the tepid breezes of her sultry climate, and the forests which clothe her mountains with a luxuriant vegetation, to the very indolence and sloth of her inhabitants. Nature has fashioned Epirus in a harsher mood. The mountains of Epirus are bare and precipitous; impetuous torrents rush headlong down her inhospitable valleys; bleak winds and rains, as of a northern climate, sweep over her snow-capped heights, her small fertile table lands are mere oases among a desert of rocks; and man himself is here the true child of his surroundings. His passions are ruder and stronger, his virtues more staunch, his vices more fierce. In the crisis through which the two neighboring provinces are now passing, this salient difference between their populations is more than usually striking. While apathy, or at least what I could call self-helplessness, is the marked characteristic of the Thessalian, the Epirote—be he Christian or Mussulman, Greek or Albanian—is ready to take hold of his own destiny, and shape them to his own bent.

## The Cannon's Story.

From the Detroit Free Press. My name? Well, I've had several. When I was taken from the navy yard long years ago and mounted on a battery on the Potomac they called me "Pot." I was the smallest gun in the battery, and from the way I had of knocking the enemy about the gunners came to love me. Then I made the assault on the field battery, and was with McClellan on his peninsula campaign. I was a lucky gun from the start. Would you believe that I never even lost a wheel until my thirteenth fight was accomplished? Some cannons are always in trouble. There were two pieces in my battery which might better have been left at home. They looked handsome on review, but in action they had a hundred excuses for not standing up to their work. The ammunition was poor, the shells too large—the ground unfavorable—the range imperfect—something was the matter every time they were called to the front.

As for me, I like to see a cannon stand right up to its work. Ask any one who knows me and they will tell you that I was a fighter. If I had kept a list of the number of army wagons and ambulances I have knocked to pieces and the number of men and horses I have killed, you would open your eyes in surprise. I have seen the time when I was the only gun left in the battery fit for service, and when the entire company rallied about me I felt a bit proud. Let me see. I have been attached to no less than six different brigades of infantry, three different brigades of cavalry, and have been posted in two forts and one earthwork. Ask any artilleryman if that isn't a good record. I have been struck over one hundred times by bullets, grape shot and pieces of shell, but you see that I am good for another campaign. I was personally acquainted with McDowell, Richardson, Kearney, Burnside, McClellan, Hooker, Custer, Kilpatrick, Sheridan, Grant, and several others, and I believe that I have received words of praise from all of them.

And yet I have a stain on my record. Sometimes I am sorry about it and again I am glad. I don't think any of the men laid it up against me, but yet it was a break in my record. They had sent me over into the Shenandoah valley to fight with Sheridan, and I joined him only five days before the battle of Cedar Creek. When the men came to count my scars and look me over they agreed among themselves that I was a trusty piece, and they rejoiced that I had come among them. Such talk as this naturally made me anxious to prove true all they had predicted, and it was with a feeling of deep satisfaction that I saw the battle of Cedar Creek commence. In ten minutes after the first alarm I was throwing shell among the enemy, and the men around me were shouting:

"Give it to 'em, beauty; you're shooting as true as a rifle!"

I don't care to tell you the part I took in that affair, but you can judge that I was at the front by the fact that I was hit by bullets no less than twelve times, and every spoke in my wheels had a stain of blood. As the fight grew hot I forgot myself in my desire to maim and kill. In my eagerness to slay I almost jumped clear of the earth, and I felt a thrill of delight when the shells were changed for grape and canister. I saw the enemy forming for a charge, but I did not move. I heard them saying how much depended on me, and I was too proud to give back a foot.

Just in front of me, as that regiment came charging on, were three blue-eyed, beardless boys, I knew they must be brothers. I knew that a good mother had kissed them good bye at some farm-house gate, and that a gray haired father, had felt his heart ache as they marched away. I was made to maim and kill. I had been called a trusty cannon. Ay! I had taken delight in war's horrid murders. But as the three fair haired boys came sturdily on and I saw that all would be wiped out at once, I faltered and grew weak for the only time in my life. I felt the tears of my mother. I heard her sobs of anguish above the roar of battle. I could not take them all. I held my grape against the pull of the lanyard. They pulled again and again, but the powder refused to burn. As the line came near the brothers were away to the right, and when they were out of range I sent my terrible missiles crashing into other faces and limbs. Thus, though I looked grim and murderous, I have my weakness. Warriors would not look for sentiment in black mouthed cannon; but if you come closer you will see that the birds have nestled in my throat and reared their young among the powder stains.

## Mines in the Old Country.

According to a statement recently published, the deepest perpendicular shaft at present existing is that of Adalbert, at Przibram, in Bohemia, which has a depth of 3,280 feet. There are others still deeper, if not quite perpendicular. The rock salt bore-hole at Spessenberg, near Berlin, was carried down 4,175 feet some years ago, and a coal mine at Verviers, Belgium, is now 3,542 feet. Two other shafts in Belgium, at Gilly, are sunk to the depth of 2,847 feet, and from these an exploring shaft was carried 666 feet further. The deepest shaft in Prussian mining is the Samson shaft at the Oberhausen Lead and Silver Works in Hanover, which is 2,437 feet. The Rosebridge Colliery, near Wigan, is 2,458 feet in depth, and that of Dunhill Colliery, near Dunkinfield, 2,324 feet. France has nothing beyond 1,880 feet at a colliery at Ronchamp. These are the only instances, so far as known, of mines being actually worked at such great depths, but there is one case on record where a depth exceeding one mile from the earth's surface has been reached, viz., at the artesian well at Poldiad, Missouri, where the chisels have been carried down to 5,500 feet, or one mile and 200 feet.

## Better than Supposed.

Denver News. Governor Pitkin has signed the appropriation bill, a measure that stands close scrutiny much better than many supposed at the time it was launched in the house. The sliding scale, though, though not strictly constitutional, was the happiest inspiration the emergency produced.

Henry Shue's ten thousand dollar roller mouse was stolen from his stable in Brooklyn by two men, one of whom had been the stableman until showing the animal's good points and allowing him to mount.



Silver is rising in value. Colorado should rejoice.

B. F. Zallinger, a prominent Denver journalist, went to Europe yesterday to get a fortune. This is a double pleasure.

The Golden Transcript congratulates the democracy of Jefferson on the reputation its representative, Hon. Henry Lee, made for himself in the legislature. This is eminently proper.

Twenty years ago Stephen A. Douglass held Lincoln's hat while he read the inaugural address. General Hancock will not take as active a part in the coming inaugural ceremonies.

Our representatives are running wild. Senator Teller voted with the democrats on the funding bill and Judge Belford says that the democrats are better silver men than the republicans.

Senator Teller can have the sweet consciousness that his vote to have the interest on the new bonds 3 per cent. instead of 3 1/2 per cent. will seriously cripple the incoming republican administration.

Late in the canvass Denver will argue that the capital should be located at that place, so as to prevent the wasting of the \$5,000 which the state appropriated to improve certain grounds there.

Considering that Denver did not pay her part of the state taxes, it was rather impudent in her to ask for \$5,000 to improve grounds on which the people have not yet decided to build the capitol.

The worst thing that the silver interests of the country could have happened would be the appointment of Senator Jones on the international commission. He is a pronounced greenbacker and cannot be considered in any way a loyal friend of silver.

These resolutions of Irish sympathy are the most despicable kind of buncomb. They endorse the most unprincipled and selfish kind of agitators. The agitation now going on in Ireland is not in the interest of the Irish people, but of a few unprincipled politicians.

Among the candidates for state engineer is Mr. E. S. Nettleton. He is a man of great ability as an engineer and great integrity of character. We do not think a better selection could be made. His appointment would be made for common sense rather than political reasons.

The Georgetown Courier publishes a letter from W. T. Reynolds, chairman of the republican county committee of Clear Creek, in regard to the charge that Hamilton sent money into Gilpin county to defeat Belford. It is a denial in toto of the charge. This ought to be sufficient to call forth an explanation from Judge Belford.

The Georgetown Courier is of the opinion that Mr. Coulter did not give true testimony in the lottery business. It intimates that Coulter's companion was Captain Suydam of the lottery company. Well we are of the opinion that a man who could introduce such a bill as his Indian bill, could be guilty of most anything.

The country press ought not to be annoyed at the acidity of the Denver press. It should have our sympathy. The apportionment defeat, the legislation of the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment, the mud, the Holly water, &c. &c. wonder that there is a tinge of bitterness in the columns of the Denver papers. They should cheer up. The mud will soon dry up.

In some cases that have recently been tried before the police court, Judge Williams has gone out of his way to unjustly attack our police force. We do not think that our officers are perfect, but they should not be attacked unjustly. In the cases under discussion, they did no more than their duty. Such attacks as have been made tend to injure very much the efficiency of the police, and are not the part of a good citizen.

The Tribune is quite facetious over the assessment investigation. It is well to improve the present. Our fun is coming. He laughs best who laughs last. By the way the indignation meeting spoken of will take place in Denver and will be attended by those cattle men whose cattle were assessed for \$12 to \$20. They will not relish the fact that the cattle of Ernest, Hinson, and other rich men were assessed at \$5 a head.

The Republican yesterday morning stated the assessment investigation committee were likely to adjourn until May. This will be a great mistake. It is necessary some report should be made before the next assessment in May. Unless this is done, the total valuation of the state will be considerably reduced and the tax levy will be insufficient to pay the expenses of the state. Several counties have already determined to greatly reduce their assessment unless Arapahoe reforms. This is a matter of great moment to the state. The appropriations by this legislature were quite large and it will be necessary that the total valuation of the state be increased rather than decreased to have the state tax of four mills for general purposes sufficient to meet these appropriations. It is therefore to be hoped that the committee will continue and finish the investigation so that a report can be made, embodying some practical suggestions, before the county assessors begin their work.

#### THE SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE should be careful how it speaks of the passage of a bill by the assembly to give Denver some of the school lands. That bill was no more in the interest of Denver than it was of Boulder or Pueblo, and probably Colorado Springs. The names of none of them appear in the bill, but there is so much virtue laying around loose in the latter named place that the bill should have specially exempted it from participating in the provisions.—[Denver Times.]

If the Times wishes to agitate this subject, we shall be glad to discuss it further. It is quite true as the Times says that the bill may apply to Colorado Springs as much as to Denver, but it is not true that the bill is in the interest of other towns beside Denver. No other town asked for it. The bill was introduced to enable Denver to get hold of the most valuable section of school land in the state. If any proof were demanded, the debate in the senate would be sufficient. Colonel Jacobson urged it on this ground alone and Senator Streeter opposed it on this ground. In this debate the purpose of the bill was entirely unmasked. The entire discussion turned on the school section near Denver. We said the original design of the bill was to get possession of the entire school section for Denver. At this time we were informed by the best informed man in school matters in the state that this section near Denver was more valuable than all the other school lands put together. He said the bill was nothing more or less than a robbery of the school fund. He therefore opposed it. This opened our eyes. When this bill came up for passage in the senate it was amended so as to provide for the sale of only half the section. This amendment was made by the friends of the measure, as they saw the bill could not pass providing for the sale of the entire section. The friends of the measure then claimed that a beautiful park on one-half of the section would double the remainder in value. This appeared plausible and the bill passed.

But even in this shape it was opposed by Senators Rogers and Church, both Denver men. Though a tremendous pressure was brought against them by their constituents, they opposed the bill at the risk of political death. The bill could not have been a fair one or a just one under the circumstances. The Times should explain this vote of Senator Rogers if it wants to convince the public that the original bill was not a plan to rob the school funds of the state. The land has doubled in value within a year. Even if half the school section is bought at the market value, it will still be little less than robbery. The land is increasing in value far more rapidly than money at Colorado rates. If the land were kept for a few years, it could be sold for millions. At the present time, it is estimated that the land, divided into house lots, would be worth over half a million. If the measure had been a just one, it would not have been opposed by all the friends of the common school system in the state, and by so upright a legislator as Senator Rogers.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE attempts to defend house bill No. 161, but fails to explain why five hundred people in one section of the state shall be equal to six thousand in another.—[Leadville Herald.]

It is a curious circumstance with pleasure. It is to enable every county in the state with the exception of Grand and Rout, to have representation in the next legislature. We think the apportionment of 1876 was not well arranged because it did not arrange for county representation. We think it was a shame that Lake, the second county in the state in wealth and population did not have a representative of its own, on the floor of the house, while El Paso county had two. An apportionment in 1876 like the present one would have prevented this injustice. We think that no other county in the state should run the risk of similar treatment. We confidently believe and predict that when the legislature meets two years from now, house bill number 161 will give a more just representation to the different sections of the state than the one advocated by Senator Jacobson.

The legislature of the state is supposed to be purely a popular body, but how it can be a popular body with several thousand people unrepresented, must be explained by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.—[Leadville Herald.]

That is a conundrum. We will answer it in Yankee fashion. How was the late legislature a popular body when El Paso county with 7,000 population had two representatives in the lower house and Leadville with 20,000 population did not have any? It took the three great counties of Chaffee, Lake and Gunnison, with a population not far from 35,000 to make one district. There are a good many sides to this question.

It is rumored that Grant is about to resign the presidency of the World's commission because the responses to the call for money are coming in slowly. This is so unlike Grant that we can hardly believe it is true. He is above all things plucky and undaunted by adversity. We should naturally suppose that this drawback would make him all the more tenacious of his position.

Mr. Conkling's interests and those of the country do not conflict.

There is one town in Maryland where there is a heavy penalty for denying the truth. Ingersoll does not lecture there.

#### SILVER COINAGE.

Considerable interest is now being felt in the proposed international conference at Paris. For the last year the holding of this conference has been inevitable. Circumstances have changed since we sought a conference in 1878. We are well off compared with the Latin Union and Germany. Gradually we have been drawing their gold and now we have a goodly share of it. One of the results of the conference, which is not at all unlikely, is that we shall change our ratio from 1 to 16 to 1 to 15 1/2. It is evident that either the Latin Union or our country must change the ratio because one of the purposes of the conference is to fix a common ratio. The United States can change easier than the Latin Union because it has so much less coined. At the ratio of 1 to 15 1/2 the United States would make about \$2,500,000 by recoining the silver now coined at the ratio of 1 to 16. If the Latin Union were to change to our ratio they would lose about \$25,000,000. It would be very natural for them to oppose such a change. Therefore we say it is not unlikely that we coin in the future at 1 to 15 1/2, a matter of great importance to our miners.

The result so auspicious to the silver interests of Colorado has been brought about by the conservative course of bi-metallists like Garfield who have been frequently called the enemies of silver because they would not endorse the extreme measures of greenbackers like Bland. Germany and France both have desired that America should take the initiative in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because they wanted America to absorb all the surplus silver so that Germany would be rid of her surplus silver and France could begin to coin again with safety. But America refused to bear the brunt of the battle and only coined enough to keep her own silver product from falling below what it was in 1877. The result has been that America has been growing financially stronger at the expense of France. The conservative conduct has virtually compelled France to make overtures to us and has reversed the position of the two countries. We can now afford to be independent. The prospect now is that the silver from our mines may have a market value of 130 cents an ounce. Our miners should follow this question and see who have been the real friends of silver. They will find that intelligence is better than demagoguery. We think they will find that the intelligent and true bi-metallists, led by the Denver Times in this state, will be found their best friends.

#### THE LAND LEAGUERS.

The selfishness of the Land Leaguers agitation has been well exposed in a speech by John Bright in the house of commons. It is a well known fact that John Bright has opposed for thirty years the tenure of land system in Ireland. He has never failed when opportunity offered to express his sympathy with the Irish tenantry. He has supported all reasonable measures for the overthrow of the landlord system. Criticisms, from such a man on the methods of the land leaguers have a peculiar force. It cannot be said that they come from a friend of the landlord system but an enemy. It will accordingly open the eyes of some as to the nature of this agitation to read the following:

"What have these gentlemen done? They have to a large extent demoralized the people whom they profess to befriend. We have heard a voice which comes from the counties of Ireland and tells every tenant not only that his rent is too high, which in many cases may be true, but that he is at liberty to fix his own rent—that he is at liberty to fix his own price for something which he has bought, and that if he likes, and if he finds that the condition of his family is such that it would be convenient and agreeable to pay no rent at all, he is at liberty to pay no rent. I do not state anything which any man in Great Britain or Ireland can contradict. I had a letter the other day from one of the most respected men in Ireland. He told me that when his rents became due some rents were paid, but a number of tenants refused to pay and he should only receive a receipt for one-half the money which had been paid. It was, that these people might present the paper with a lie upon it to your friends of the land league committee, and that, 'the paper being so presented, they might be saved the men's, the terror of the might be the outrage, which they would otherwise be subjected, if it were known they had paid the full rent.' Have no liking for high rents. I am not a high rent man.—[English landowner.]

Therefore, I have no personal interest in the matter. My sympathies are all with the Irish tenantry, and I would do anything that lay in my power to improve their condition; but to improve their condition the very last thing I would think of doing would be to destroy their honesty of feeling and their sense of honor.

Mr. Bright concluded by saying: "I take comfort in believing that notwithstanding the present time of trouble, there is visible in the Irish people throughout an improvement, which those who are not acquainted with their condition now, but who were acquainted with their condition fifty years ago, would hardly think possible. The wages in Ireland are double, nay, triple, what they were fifty years ago. All over Ireland people are better dressed, and, with certain temporary exceptions, better fed than they were thirty or fifty years ago; and, notwithstanding all that we see and all that is true and to be regretted in the condition of Ireland, the population of that country are far superior in condition, and intelligence, and civilization than in the days when I entered this house."

The Leadville Chronicle is mistaken in saying the Arapahoe assessment investigation has fallen through. Either the committee will do the work or some one else.

#### Books of 1880.

The Publishers' Weekly, in a recent issue, makes an approximate summary of the books of 1880, as follows:

Fiction.....	292
Juvenile books.....	270
Theology and religion.....	239
Biography, memoirs, etc.....	151
Education—language.....	131
Description, travel, etc.....	115
Medical sciences.....	111
Poetry and the drama.....	106
Literary history and miscellany.....	99
Political and social.....	63
Useful arts.....	62
Law.....	56
Natural sciences.....	44
Fine arts—illustrated works.....	43
Domestic and rural.....	43
Amusements, sports, etc.....	32
Humor and satire.....	30
Music (chiefly church and school).....	24
Mental and moral philosophy.....	22

Total.....2,076

While fiction heads the list, the large number of theological, biographical, and educational works is worthy of note. While many of the juvenile books doubtless would properly belong in fiction, the Weekly deprecates, however, the large amount of trashy juvenile literature which floods the country. But it is safe to say that there is an improvement, and many valuable and interesting books, historical, biographical, and literary, have been added to juvenile libraries.

The list will do much to correct the idea that has gone abroad that American readers are given over to light literature. The Weekly names among the most meritorious works of fiction by American authors: Mrs. Whitney's "Odd or Even," Howells' "Undiscovered Country," Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy," Cable's "Grand Isimes," Tourgee's "Bricks Without Straw," James' "Washington Square," Miss Fletcher's "Head of Medusa," Wallace's "Ben Hur, Salvage," Roe's "Day of Fate," and Miss Warner's "End of a Coil."

Among theological works it mentions: Weiss's "Immortal Life," Taylor's "Gospel Miracles," Wright's "Logic of Christian Evidences," Gray's "Natural Science and Religion," Murray's "Origin and Growth of the Psalms," Renout's "Religion of Ancient Egypt," Abbott's "Authorship of the Fourth Gospel," Beecher's "Eden Tableau," the "Bampton, Hulseau, and Donellan Lectures," Dexter's "Congregationalism," and Hughes' "Manliness of Christ."

Of miscellaneous works it further says: The memoirs of Metternich, Mme. de Remusat, and Kossuth, and the lives of the Baroness Bunsen, Sister Dora, Channing, Buckle, Bushnell, Hodge, Guizot, Governor Andrew, Livingstone, Goethe, and Fox made the year memorable in the department of biography. In poetry notable works are not numerous, though new works by Tennyson, Longfellow, and Holmes were published, Scott's "England," Schliemann's "Ilios," and Miss Bird's "Uobatean Tracks in Japan" are among the most important volumes of travel; and in the department of history, essays and criticism, mental and moral political and social science, and the natural sciences, there were a number of notable books, representing fresh and valuable contributions to literature.

Altogether, the year 1880 was far from being one of literary inactivity, and it is safe to say that the book trade entered upon the new year in a more hopeful mood than it has entertained since 1873, while it is as true as ever that the short and easy road to wealth does not lie through book writing, book making, or book selling.

#### Fernando Wood's Joke on Henry Clay.

Henry Clay took a fancy to him, and never lost an opportunity of paying him personal attention. One day, while Clay was walking with him, they passed a shop where men were manufacturing cigars. Clay expressed surprise at the dexterity of the workmen, and said that it must require years of experience to do the work with such apparent ease. "Oh, no," Mr. Wood replied, "they merely cut off a piece of the tobacco, roll some of the dry part in their hands, then wrap it up, and the whole thing is done." Any person can make a cigar.

"If you think so," said Clay, "perhaps you had better try."

The young congressman sat down, took a knife and a leaf of tobacco, and, with a dexterous cut prepared his wrapper. He then broke the filling to the proper size, rolled it all up together, twisted the small symmetrical pigtail at the end, cut off the top and handed the well made cigar to the Kentucky senator.

Clay was amazed. Wood had become a skillful cigar maker during the cholera season, while in the tobacco trade. The shop-keeper, stared with wonder at this new congressional accomplishment. The joke ran the rounds of congress, and was frequently told at Clay's expense.

#### Newspaper Waifs.

When a married woman buys a pug dog for a low price she gets a bargain, and her husband gets something to boot.—[Somerville Journal.]

"My dear, what makes you always yawn?" The wife exclaimed, her temper gone—"Is home so dull and dreary?" "Not so, my love," he said, "not so; But man and wife are one, you know, And when alone I'm weary."

"The land, my friends," said an Irish orator the other day at a meeting, "has belonged to the people from the days of Adam." "Adam, indeed!" replied a voice in the crowd, "do not speak of him; he was evicted from the Garden of Eden without compensation."

A Provoking Mistake.—(Charlie, his sister Grace and her friends are skating together on the Polo Grounds.) Charlie—"This way of crossing arms is really very confusing." Grace (after a moment's pause).—"Stop squeezing my hand, Charlie."—[Columbia Spectator.]

A New York boarder asked a diminution of his rent because of the dampness of his house. It was naturally refused, and the boarder gave notice that he would leave. He got even with his landlord by planting a beautiful mushroom in his bedroom, and whenever any one came to see the apartment he would call to the servant girl: "Bridget, see here; what is this mushroom doing in this room? It seems to me that I told you to take it away." "To which Bridget answers: "I did say to take it away, but another must have grown there since."

#### Destructive Fire at Silver Cliff.

SILVER CLIFF, February 20.—At noon today this city was visited by the largest conflagration in its history. The fire originated in the Little Chief saloon, on Cliff street, near the old postoffice corner, by a chandelier falling on the stove. The fire department responded promptly, and could have confined the flames to the building, but for some reason, very little pressure could be obtained from the water mains, and the fire rapidly spread to the buildings adjoining on either side. The greatest excitement prevailed, not only on Cliff street, but in business men on Main street got everything in readiness to quit their buildings on short notice. Several buildings on Main street took fire, but by the superhuman efforts of our citizens in draping the buildings with wet carpets, etc., no serious damage was done to Main street property. The fire soon caught on the opposite side of Cliff street, and in a few minutes the whole block was in flames. The buildings were all frame and packed closely together. On account of the lack of water our firemen were compelled to resort to the old mode of fighting the fire fiend by tearing down buildings.

The loss will probably reach \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. Everything on Cliff street between Myl and Dewal streets is a total loss. On Main street, Tompkins, hardware, Frisbie, groceries, Slavick, dry goods, Alexander, clothing, and others lose slightly in removing goods to a place of safety.

There are conflicting reports as to the cause of the waterworks failing to respond promptly to the signal, some claiming that the engineer was asleep and the fires low.

From Mr. Clark, who was at the waterworks at the time the alarm was given, we learn the following:

"I was at the works, and was with Mr. Higgins examining the pressure gauge, which stood at about 125 pounds, when suddenly the pressure lessened, and Mr. Higgins remarked that a hydrant had been opened up town, and that he had fire under but one boiler, which was not sufficient to keep up the pressure. He immediately set another pump running, and called upon us to help him fire up in the furnaces. There was fire in but one furnace, and the other was filled up with coal and water. The additional pumps that had been turned on soon drew the steam down to but a few pounds, and it was impossible to build a fire in the extra furnace, or increase the fire that was already burning, because, as Mr. Higgins remarked, the smoke stack is not high enough to cause a draft. When the alarm was given the steam gauge stood at about sixty pounds, which is hardly adequate to supply the ordinary demands of the city.

The popular indignation against the water works management is intense. The facts, as above stated, would indicate that the engineer is no so much to blame as those in authority above him, under whose orders he was acting.

The total loss as near as can be approximated at this writing is as follows: M. Friedman, stock of clothing \$5,000, building \$500, no insurance; George A. Hanley, stock of stationery \$300, no insurance; Mr. Wronker, stock of confectionery, etc. \$5,000, insurance \$2,200; Murphy & Osgood, saloon \$2,000; T. L. Miller & Bro., stock of groceries \$3,000, insurance \$4,000; Ed. Silk, saloon, and properties in general, Novelty theatre \$3,000, no insurance; Kamster Bros., stock of clothing and building, probably \$6,000; A. Meyer, saloon \$1,000, no insurance; John Wilmers, saloon \$500; Silver Cliff Mining company, office fixtures \$200; A. E. Bartlett, stock of furniture, \$2,500, insurance \$1,500; Toney, bakery, \$300; J. A. Melvin, Palace hotel building, \$1,200; other buildings, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000; "Kidway & Courtney, fixtures in Palace hotel, \$200; W. B. McCoy, barber shop, \$300; Newton & Dodge, saloon, \$500; A. M. McElhinny, building, \$1,200; Colonel Crumis, building, \$1,000; John Link, restaurant, \$1,000; G. G. Miller, three buildings, \$2,500; W. F. Ulmann, small building, torn down, \$100; Penny & Henry, stock of drugs and building, \$3,500; insurance, \$1,500; George B. McAlay, several buildings, about \$3,000. The fire originated in the back room of the saloon of Murphy & Osgood. A chandelier containing four lamps fell, and the oil, splashing on the stove near by, ignited, and the entire room was in flames before anything could be done. Great indignation prevails on Cliff street. A great many drunken men are on the streets, and some shooting affairs have occurred. The city marshal has ordered all the saloons closed. The firemen are still playing on the ruins.

As the result of a citizens' meeting just held, a committee of seven has been appointed to wait on the town board and have the matter investigated.

#### An Important Mining Sale.

ALMA, February 21.—The entire Dolly Varden Mining estate has just been sold by the owners, Hall and Brunk, to the Boston Gold and Silver Mining company. Mr. E. H. Goff, president of the Boston Gold and Silver Mining company, came personally to Alma and after a thorough examination of the property in company with several well known experts, among them J. Alden Smith, state geologist, closed the sale, the consideration being \$400,000. The Dolly Varden is well known as among the foremost mining properties of the state, having been discovered in the summer of 1872 during the Mount Lincoln and Bross excitement which witnessed the building of the towns of Fairplay and Alma. Since its discovery it has produced nearly one million dollars worth of ore making its owners among the wealthiest men of the state. The property embraces 150 acres of patented ground upon the eastern slope of Mount Bross, but a trade over one acre of which is penetrated by the present workings, leaving a vast scope of the very cream of the mountains yet to be explored for the rich and extensive ore bodies known to exist. The mine is now in excellent condition making good showings of splendid ore throughout that will yield from 150 to 300 ounces per ton. A much larger force of men will shortly be put to work.

on the mine and it will by this year's yield make the biggest bonanza among our mining districts. There is now on the dumps some twelve thousand tons of ore that will average thirty ounces per ton for the treatment of which the new owners will erect works, claiming that this accumulation of mineral will net up over \$200,000. The purchase also includes 160 acres of ground along the Platte river known as the McIntyre placer, it being a continuation of the well known Mills & Hodge placer at that place, which is acknowledged to be the richest now working in Colorado.

#### CABINET MATTERS.

CHICAGO, February 21.—The Journal's Washington special says: Senator Conkling was in his best humor today and was interviewed by a number of republican congressmen. To his republican colleagues Mr. Conkling has little to say about cabinet matters, but his manner is such as to convince many that he has a satisfactory understanding with Garfield. Conkling and Representative Morton had a long conference and some of the latter's friends feel quite certain that he is to have the treasury portfolio. New York, February 21.—The Commercial's Washington special agrees with other New York correspondents that Judge Folger will be offered the secretaryship by Garfield, and adds: Folger is a man eminently fitted for the office of secretary of the treasury. He has one of the best legal minds in the state. He has had large experience in financial matters. While holding the office of sub-treasurer of the United States he made himself familiar with our system of finance and currency. He is a man of broad and liberal views, a gentleman of culture, courteous and of polished and winning manners. "We predict" that he will make the most accomplished secretary of the treasury the nation has had in many years.

The reason for passing over Morton according to this apparently well founded rumor is that Garfield's doubt whether he could divest himself to the satisfaction of the senate and the country at large of his commercial and financial interests which now render him ineligible for that office, as Alex T. Stewart was found to be ineligible when nominated for it by Grant.

#### THE OUTGOING CABINET.

CHICAGO, February 21.—The Tribune's Washington special says of the outgoing cabinet: Evans will continue his law practice; Sherman will be in the senate; Schurz remains a journalist in St. Louis; Thompson will remove to New York and try to earn the \$25,000 which the Panama Canal company has paid him; Goff will probably relinquish the navy portfolio and go to West Virginia as United States district attorney; Maynard is probably so unpopular with party friends in Tennessee that he will secure nothing; Devereux will probably have to return to his law books, as a supreme court judgeship is out of the question; Ramsey is rich enough to be recognized; Wheeler will make a two years' European trip.

#### ESTIMATE FOR 1882.

Senator Davis stated the amount estimated for 1882 was \$17,902,607. As it was reported to the senate it was \$17,875,000, an excess over last year of \$300,000, due chiefly to an increase of the pension force. The commission believes the internal revenue receipts would exceed those of the preceding year nearly \$20,000,000. The committee set the figure at \$12,000,000.

#### The Anti-Monopoly League.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A large mass meeting was held to-night at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the National Anti-Monopoly League. Peter Cooper and Mr. Childs briefly stated the objects and purposes of the league association and its origin to the outgrowth of the abuses of corporate power and seeing the necessity of a universal organization on the same systematic basis by the entire tax paying element of the country. Judge Black of Pennsylvania, was introduced. He spoke for over an hour and in the course of his address, of which there was a legal and constitutional aspect, the transportation question was considered at length, and the relation of corporations to the public. He said that some of these institutions had been steadily increasing a complete monopoly. Their ultimate designs were fought with the greatest danger to state and unless the legislature should step in and aid the oppressed people the whole machinery of the government would be thrown into the hands of the monopolists. These men, said the speaker, are not now satisfied with their possessions they will continue to water their stocks to absorb the property of others and tax producers at their own caprice. By the consolidation of railroads, union of telegraph lines, subversion of laws and insecurity given corporate property by their refusal to recognize the rights of the minorities of the shareholders. They have set at defiance the rights of the public and individuals, prevented beneficial competition and trampled on the spirit of the constitution and laws of their country. He advocated that railroad men should be turned out of office under the government and their duties compelled, as well as rights observed, through the interposition of laws and constitutional methods by which the people might be protected in their rights.

It was shown that by the power of their wealth the railways had obtained a large share of the control of supreme and state courts and various legislative bodies, and that judges were elected and representatives selected with special reference as to their fitness for advancing the interests of the corporations they represented. Railroads are rapidly assuming influence disproportionate to the relative position they occupied toward other bodies. How the character and extent of such laws should be enacted, was explained, and their adoption, strongly recommended. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and at one time when he asked the question, "What shall we do with these corporations?" a man in the audience shouted, "Confiscate their stealings!" Well, was the answer, "We would like to, but they have carried them out of sight." He said: "The Senator, Windom sent a letter, deprecating socialistic tendency and treating at length of the abuses which existed in the management of railways and telegraphs and laid much stress on the danger of a single man controlling the educational power of the press and ownership of telegraphs, and strongly advocated postal telegraph, and governmental restraint to be exercised over the increase of corporate power without such restraint the lawless tendency would be a limit of explanation of the state of power. What is there to hinder the state from depressing or crushing the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or aversion? What is the basis of free people who can support without protest to be taxed and taxed and taxed?"



## THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. GREGG, Manager of the Gazette.

From Saturday's Daily.

We are in receipt of a copy of the minutes of the twelfth annual meeting of the Colorado Congregational association, in which we find the following important item in reference to the Congregational church in this city. It is the banner church in the way of Christian benevolence, in the state, having contributed more than \$1,200 to various objects during the year. Its Sabbath-school is the largest in the association, and fifty-six persons have been added to its membership during the year.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. Charles E. D. Dedrick, of this city, was married to Miss Mamie E. Flynn, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, at the Lindell hotel in Pueblo on Friday last. Rev. H. B. Gage, formerly of this city, performed the ceremony.

All of the pipe for the completion of the water works with the exception of a few pieces of ten inch pipe have reached this city and the work of laying it is progressing rapidly. Should the weather continue favorable the contractors will complete the work in a few days and Colorado Springs will once more be provided with Ruxton creek water. It is predicted that some delay may be caused by the bursting of imperfect pipes, when the water is first turned on but this delay will be only of a temporary nature.

Personal.

Mr. R. F. Weitbrech came up from the south on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. W. P. Homan, of Canon City, was among the arrivals at the Colorado Springs hotel yesterday.

Mr. D. W. Page, of the firm of Messrs. Culver, Page, Hoyne &amp; Co., of Chicago, is in the city, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. C. W. Verkery, the assistant superintendent of the United States railway mail service, made Postmaster Price a visit yesterday.

Mr. Irving Howbert, and wife, and Mr. B. F. Crowell, and the Misses Crowell, returned from an extended eastern visit on the afternoon express yesterday.

Mr. Dan. M. Draper, who for some time past has been connected with the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande, in this city, left yesterday for his home in Missouri. He will probably return to Colorado Springs in the course of a month or six weeks.

A Bit of Biography.

The following brief biographical sketch of Mr. O. J. Kennedy, of this city, was printed in "Brick" Pomeroy's Great West of the 6th inst.

O. J. Kennedy, engraving clerk of the senate, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, November 13, 1851, moved to Lawrence, Kansas, during the struggle to make the territory a slave state in 1855. Although a boy, he saw and felt all the hardships of the "dark days" of 1855-56, even up to the close of the civil war. His uncle, John Jones, was murdered in 1855 by the so-called "border ruffians." He was an eye-witness of the infamous and brutal Quantrill raid on Lawrence. His father served under General Jim Lane and old John Brown. The consequence of these years of war has made him a radical republican. He attended school at the state university, Lawrence, Kansas; under Colonel A. S. Johnson he was of the appraising party that appraised the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, of Western Kansas, long before the road was built; went to the Indian Territory in 1873, as a clerk at the United States Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian agency; was in the great treaty of that year at Fort Sill, in which the notorious chiefs Santanito and Big Tree were released from prison; came to Colorado in 1874, connected himself with the Colorado Springs Mountain-View mine, after that and for four years was teacher in the State Deaf and Dumb institute and also editor of the Deaf Mute. He was married at the same place in 1878 and went to Texas, and while on the trip had a party of six persons from the mine, who were with him, and they all came back and were married in the same place in 1880. He was elected assessor of the county in 1880, and in the same session he is engaged in stock raising and mining. He is a Colorado Springs married at Leadville in 1879.

## EL PASO COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

What the Society Did at Their Meeting Last Night.

The El Paso County Horticultural Society held a special meeting in the library rooms last evening. The meeting was well attended and the greatest interest was manifested throughout the whole session. A large number of new members were added to the roll. The subject of grape and apple culture was the one selected for discussion. The president of the society, Mr. Parsons, called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock, and the secretary L. R. Allen, read the minutes of the previous meeting. Major McAllister was called upon to address the society upon the subject of grape culture which he did at length, prefacing his remarks by calling attention to the admirable article on the agriculture, horticulture and pomology of the state published in the New Year's number of the Denver Tribune and written by W. E. Pabst, Esq., which article he declared to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of Colorado. He also read a letter from Mr. Callahan, secretary of the El Paso County Horticultural Society, of Canon City, and Jesse P. Frost, of Florence, which were placed on file. In speaking of the kinds of grapes that would probably do well here the speaker strongly recommended the Delaware, from Bella, Catawba and Creveling. He was inclined to think that the Concord ripened too late for this altitude, and thought that California varieties would not do in El Paso county although Mr. Helm had succeeded in growing them at Canon City where the season was longer and the weather warmer. A long discussion then ensued upon the necessity of covering grape vines, Messrs. Colburn, Gumm, McAllister and others favoring covering the vines with earth, while Messrs. Frost and Irving were inclined to think it unnecessary or at least not necessary until late in the winter. The subject of pruning was also discussed by Messrs. Crawford, De La Vergne, Frost, Curr, Snyder, Colburn, Gumm and others. Mr. Crawford, the corresponding secretary, read a long letter of encouragement and giving some interesting facts upon the subject of grapes and apples from W. E. Pabst, secretary of the State Horticultural society, which was placed on file, and the thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. Pabst. Altogether the meeting was a very successful and interesting one and its proceedings will doubtless be productive of great good. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening in the same place at 7:30 o'clock.

Continuation of the Potter Case.

In giving an account of the Potter trial yesterday, we stated that the prosecution had rested their case, and at the request of the defense the trial was adjourned until ten o'clock yesterday morning.

When the court convened yesterday, Mr. Harrison, the attorney for the prosecution, asked if the court would grant him the privilege of recalling Mr. Callahan on the stand, which was granted.

Mr. Callahan, upon being sworn, said that he had been authorized by Mr. Potter to reclaim some jewelry which he had in pawn, but that he had failed to get it. He said that the defendant owed him some money. This was the end of the testimony for the prosecution.

The defense opened their case by placing G. H. Potter, the defendant, upon the stand. His testimony was about as follows: I made arrangements with Mr. Stearns some four weeks before I got the coat that he was to make it and give me time in which to pay for it. About two weeks before the coat was delivered to me I was measured for the coat and understood at the time that I would not be required to pay for it fully when delivered. I did tell the complaining witness, Mr. Stearns, that Mr. Callahan, the proprietor of the National, owed me money but relying on promises that he would lend me pecuniary aid, I gave Mr. Stearns the order and asked him not to present it until the following Monday. I might have said something to Mr. Stearns about taking charge of the hotel during the summer and while Mr. Callahan was absent in the mountains but did not represent that I was to have permanent employment for the present. I did not tell Mr. Stearns that I had engaged to go with Mr. Theodore as advance agent for I only considered the engagement a temporary one. It was understood that I was to make a trial trip and I told Mr. Callahan that I would probably be back in the course of two weeks when I started. Mr. Theodore told me that he was going to Rosita, Pueblo, Silver Cliff and Canon City after which he would return to Denver via Colorado Springs.

After returning to the hotel, from Mr. Stearns' store I told Mr. Callahan that I had given Mr. Stearns an order on him. He did not say in so many words that he would pay it but rather gave me to understand that he would. I told him that Mr. Theodore had agreed to pay me for my services in advance and that on the following Monday or Tuesday I would send him the money with which to pay the order. I did not say anything about the charge being paid upon my shoulder in the Lindell hotel at Pueblo, while I sat reading a paper. I was not placed in a cell after being arrested at Pueblo and while waiting for the Colorado Springs train, but was allowed to remain in the office of the hotel, by paying \$5 for the privilege.

## Mr. Potter was the only witness placed on the stand for the defense and when he had completed his testimony Mr. Harrison, the prosecutor, commenced the argument in the case. When he had finished part of it and before Judge Williams took the floor, the case was adjourned until one o'clock.

At one o'clock court again convened and Judge Williams commenced his argument in behalf of the defendant, which lasted about an hour. Mr. Harrison occupied a short time in making a reply. Immediately upon the conclusion of the argument, Justice Bentley notified the defendant that he would require him to enter \$200 bonds to appear at the next term of the district court. Mr. Potter furnished the required bonds.

Union Mining Company.

The Union Mining Company have filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators and trustees for the first year are, E. A. Colburn, E. J. Eaton, A. S. Welch, A. J. McGonney, Channing Sweet and Frank Cross. The object of the company is to do a general mining business, and is incorporated to operate in the counties of Gunnison, Chaffee, Summit, Lake, Hinsdale, La Plata, Quay, San Juan, and El Paso, with the principal office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000 divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The capital stock is full paid and non-assessable: of the capital stock \$60,000 (600 shares) have been reserved as working capital, and of this \$10,000 at ten cents on the dollar, or ten dollars per share will be placed on the market this year. The properties now owned by the company are as follows, viz: The Mary, Marble mine, situated on northeast side of Crystal mountain on Rock creek, adjoining the Providence lode, one half mile from Scofield. The vein of this mine is at least two feet wide. Iron mine, situated on north side of Rock creek, one-half mile from Scofield. No assay has been made from ore in this mine. One-half interest in Tremont mine, situated 1 1/2 miles from Scofield on the north side of Galena mountain. Three assays by different process were made on ore from this mine, and yielded 183 ounces to the ton. One-half interest in Petrified mine, situated on first bench on the north side of Galena mountain, 1 1/2 miles east of Scofield. No assay has been made on the ore. One-half interest in Dolphin mine, situated in basin of Bear creek on the north-west side of Crystal mountain, just over the divide. This mine yielded 15 ounces in silver and \$10 in gold. One-half interest in Clipper mine, situated in basin of Bear creek just over the divide from Crystal creek at base of Crystal mountain. This mine is situated three miles southeast from Scofield. There are four parallel veins on this one claim. So far as has been prospected these veins are from 18 inches to 2 feet in width, named respectively Clipper No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. On Clipper No. 1 there have been four assays; first, from surface rock, yielded 35 ounces; the second, third and fourth from assessment hole yielded respectively 239 1/2, 300 1/2 and 340 ounces in silver. A mill run on same made at the Boston and Colorado Smelting works, at Argo, yielded 43 ounces. It is the intention of the company to secure from two to six more mines in the vicinity of those now owned. Work will be pushed on all of the mines the coming spring. The officers of the company for the ensuing year are E. A. Colburn, president; Channing Sweet, vice president; E. J. Eaton, secretary, and A. S. Welch, treasurer. The company is composed of some of our most respected citizens. The mines are stocked at a very low figure. The stock to be sold is valued on a low basis, making the value of the entire property \$20,000. The plans and prospectus of the company are so modest as to inspire confidence. We are informed that Dr. Solomon, a man who has gained considerable unfavorable notoriety in Colorado Springs during the past few months, left the city rather unexpectedly between the hours of darkness and daylight on Friday night. The doctor—so he classed himself—has been in boiling water ever since his arrival in the city, and it was known to the officers, as well as many of the people, that he had not left a very enviable reputation behind him in other cities where he had resided. We understand that he has left quite a number of creditors to grieve over his unceremonious departure. Steps were about to be taken to have him arrested for the malicious prosecution of Miss Maggie Noonan for forgery, but the bird had flown before the arms of the law could reach him. Passenger travel on the Denver &amp; Rio Grande has been exceedingly light ever since the middle of January and it can only be accounted for by the prevalence of storms and blockades on the Santa Fe road. Workmen are still busy running a tunnel on the Eureka lode on Cheyenne mountain and the owners report that the indications are becoming more favorable every day. The tunnel now penetrates the mountain to a depth of about 30 feet and it is the intention of the owners to run it in at least 80 feet farther.

## From Tuesday's Daily.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

II. The Dragon and the Swan.

PROF. F. H. LOUD OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

I hope that you all succeed in tracing the two constellations which were described yesterday, and if so, you doubtless noticed that there were three or four stars between the two which were included in neither. These stars are in the tail of the Dragon, a long snake whose voluminous coil is cast more than half around the Little Bear. The star nearest the end of the tail is but little out of the line between the Pointers and the Pole Star, the next is between the Pole star and Delta Ursae Majoris, while the third, the brightest of the three, named Phubon (Alpha Draconis) is halfway between the double star Zeta Ursae Majoris and Beta of the Little Bear. From Phubon, the curve of the Dragon may be traced right around Ursae Minor, as far as a point which is in the line with Beta Ursae Minoris and Delta Ursae Majoris, the former of these stars being midway between the latter and the point described. Here there is an abrupt turn, and the body of the serpent bends backward to his head which is about as far from Phubon in one direction as is Beta Ursae Minoris in the direction just opposite. The head has the form of the letter V, but with the point bent a little to one side. All of Draco except the head may be easily traced in the evening at this time of year, and is in fact within the circle of perpetual apparition; but the head, though really just in the circumference of that circle, lies at 8 p. m. directly below the Pole, so near the northern horizon as to be seen with difficulty if at all. A little later it begins to rise on the eastward side, and quite late in the evening comes into full view. I would not recommend waiting for it at night, but say that in the morning about 5:30 it is in full view high in the sky, and all the directions just given for tracing it apply as well to that position as any other. If any of you rise early enough to look for it at that hour, you will be aided in finding it by noticing that the brightest star then visible in the northern sky is a little beyond the head of Draco in a line drawn from the Pole. This star is called Vega, or Alpha Lyrae, being in the small constellation of the Lyre or Harp. The well known Milky Way passes close beside Alpha Lyrae, and in the midst of it, in the part nearest that star lies Cygnus, the Swan; the same constellation which a week or two ago you noticed at evening in the northwest, and recognized by the figure of a cross. There are four stars in the upright beam of the cross which points along the Milky Way. Of these that at the head of the cross (the northern end) is brightest, hence called Alpha Cygni, and the next south of this is midway between the two stars of the arms. When the figure a swan is used in place of that of a cross, the bird is represented as flying; its head is to be found at the foot or southern end of the upright beam, while each arm of the cross becomes the first joint of a wing. Two more stars are placed quite symmetrically in the two wings, nearer their tips, and quite in the position where one would naturally look for them, the wings being bent a little from the head. The outer star on the right wing (that furthest from the pole) is Zeta Cygni. As the two constellations which I describe to-day are not so conveniently visible as the two Bears just at the present time of year, I will not so particularly describe the position of the various objects of note, but I must make an exception of one, in consequence of its remarkable character. It is a faint object, but may be found as follows: Close beside Alpha Cygni, on the opposite side from the head of Draco, are two small stars, the line between which is parallel to the central line of the constellation, i. e. to the upright beam of the cross. Draw a line from Alpha Cygni to the more southerly of these two stars, and extend it to meet a line connecting the more northern star with Zeta Cygni. At the point where these lines meet is 61 Cygni—the star in question. It is the corner of a trapezoid or irregular four-sided figure having stars at the angles and a brighter one within; all, however, comparatively faint. This star exhibits an apparent motion among its neighbors of a peculiar kind, which has enabled astronomers to measure its distance from the earth. The principle is exceedingly simple. Suppose, for illustration, that from a certain point on Tejon street, I see the college due west, and that by going south just 500 feet, it appeared say N N W. The change of direction due to my change of position would enable me to measure its distance. For if the college were further off, a given change in my position would not cause so great a change of direction, and if it had been nearer, a greater change would have been produced. Now this change of direction is called parallax, and the distance of the stars is sought by finding the parallax due to the change in the earth's position from one side of the orbit around the sun to the opposite side. In speaking of the distance of the stars I must not be supposed to include that of the planets. The popular use of language makes these objects "stars," but in reality they are very different bodies as they change their apparent place from one constellation to another, and any one of them may at two different times be seen in diametrically opposite places on the sphere.

Understanding, then, that the true stars are meant, you will see that they must be at immense distances when I tell you that this change of the earth's position, amounting to 185,000,000 miles, produces very little parallax in any star. The great majority, indeed, exhibit no sensible parallax whatever, but their directions remain as constant to all observation as if their distance were in the strictest sense of the word infinite. But 61 Cygni does show a small parallax, hence it must be one of the nearest of the stars. In fact it is the nearest but one of all whose distances have been measured, and so far as known, the very nearest visible in this latitude, since Alpha Centauri our nearest neighbor, is here within the circle of perpetual occultation. What then is the distance of this comparatively near star? About thirty-four trillion miles. This number is too great to be at all appreciated when simply named; let me therefore try to give some idea of its vastness. Jules Verne described one of his heroes as traveling around the earth on a wager in eighty days. In nine years, at that rate, he would go a million miles. Then to go thirty-four trillion miles would require three hundred million years—a time within which the traditional six thousand years since Adam is contained fifty thousand times. Or again, let me take an illustration from the velocity of light. If we could overcome the convexity of the earth and send a ray of light from this point to New York, the ray must travel four thousand miles to go there and back, and it would accomplish those four thousand miles forty-one or forty-two times in the course of a single second. With this enormous velocity light reaches us from the sun in eight minutes, but to come from 61 Cygni it requires five years and nine months. This distance has nothing fictitious about it. It is true that it is not accurately known, but this at least is certainly known, that the nearest stars cannot be much nearer than this, while the average distance is certainly much greater. One or two things which may have seemed surprising before these measurements became known are easily enough understood as soon as we admit to our minds the belief that the stars are at this really inconceivable distance. One is, that the stars are not magnified by the telescope. The best instrument is that in which the fixed stars, however bright they appear, seem the smallest, and any apparent size or diameter is due to imperfections of the glass and the eye. It is plain enough that a body which could show a sensible size at such a distance must be very many times larger than our sun. In fact, as soon as we know the distances of the stars we are able to calculate how bright our sun would appear if he were equally far away. And it is found that he would present a very third-rate appearance. He would, to be sure, look brighter than 61 Cygni, but on the other hand not nearly so bright as the stars in the Dipper. The stars then are really suns; or, to be more exact, our sun is one of the stars; and one below the average, too, in size and brightness. Another thing which the distance of the stars explains is their apparently fixed positions. The shapes of the constellations have not materially changed since the oldest records. When it was supposed that they might be at a moderate distance, this fact was held to show that they were all fastened together to one revolving sphere. Now, however, slight motions are recognized by the telescope, which cannot be explained as due to any motion of the earth, and others which must be ascribed to a forward motion through space of our sun and his attendant planets, including our earth among them. Hence, it is probable that all the stars, our sun among the rest, are actually in motion in various directions, with various velocities. This motion of the stars is called "proper motion," for it is to be determined for each star independently of each other. Some of the stars exhibit proper motions which are found, when we consider their distance, to be really rapid. Of these, 61 Cygni is an example, and a still more remarkable instance is a telescopic star in Ursae Major, which, it is calculated, moves so fast that, unless acted upon by some force of which we have no knowledge whatever, it will fly off into the regions of infinite space beyond the utmost reach of the telescope; and the combined attraction of all the bodies of the visible universe will not be sufficient to bring it back, or to prevent it from pursuing this solitary course forever. If we imagine an inhabited planet circling around this runaway orb, then the people there can see now a sky as brilliant with stars as our own, but after millions of years their descendants will have no stars except in one portion of the heavens, where all will be collected in a cluster; then after millions of years more this will become invisible, and the inhabitants will know of no bodies outside the system of their own sun. If a star were moving exactly toward us or from us, the telescope would show no proper motion whatever, because the direction of the star would not change. But observations made with the spectroscopic give results which are believed to afford a measure of the velocity of a star in the direction of the line of sight. According to this determination, both Alpha Ursae Majoris and Alpha Cygni are approaching us, and the latter within two hundred thousand years, more or less, unless it changes its course will pass the sun at about one hundredth

of its present distance, (which is believed to be nearly four times that of 61 Cygni) and hence will be much nearer and brighter than any star in our present heavens.

The fact of the proper motion of stars enables astronomers to determine whether or not a double star is a binary, without waiting for observations of a revolution of one component about the other. If the two components have a common proper motion, they are believed to constitute a system, but if their motions are entirely independent, the one of the other, the star is nearly optically double. The application of this principle has led to an unexpected result in establishing a connection between stars at very considerable apparent distances from one another. Thus five out of the seven stars in the Dipper are found to have their proper motion in common, both as regards direction and velocity. R. A. Proctor, the discoverer of this fact, calls it "star-drift." It is regarded as evidence of a true physical connection between bodies which, as far as we know, are as distant from one another as our sun from 61 Cygni. In this way we can explain the apparent indifference of the components of some double stars to each other's attraction. This same star 61 Cygni is double, and the components have the same proper motion, yet not the slightest tendency to revolve the one about the other has yet been detected. Without supposing that this system is independent of the law of gravity, we may imagine that the distance between the two components in the direction of our line of sight is very great, so that the time of revolution is very long. In the case of any group of stars which have a common star drift it seems easiest to suppose that these separate stars do really affect each other's motion. But not even here, and still less in the universe of stars regarded as a whole, have we any reason to believe that there is actual revolution about a common centre. The hypothesis of a central sun of the universe, fascinating as it is, seems to be without basis in scientific fact. Among so many masses moving in every direction is there not danger of collision? Such a catastrophe cannot be demonstrated to be impossible, but it is exceedingly unlikely; and is rendered so, strange as the statement seems, by the very velocity of the moving bodies. Were two stars, much nearer to each other than to any other bodies, left at rest in such a position, their mutual attractions would soon impart to each a motion directly toward the other, and in time they would collide with a shock which would vaporize both. But a very slight motion on the part of either before it entered the sphere of the other's attraction, (unless by accident directed precisely toward the latter) would cause each to describe an orbit harmlessly about their common centre. The form of this orbit would depend on the masses and velocities of the two, and the more rapid their motion the less likely would they be to remain in each other's companionship. The prominent phenomena of such a meeting are easily imagined. Two orbs are pursuing the courses marked out by the impulse given each at its creation. Each as seen from the other, or rather from the planets which accompany it, is at first a mere point of light, one among a thousand equals. Gradually it becomes more bright and beautiful, at last it makes a day of night, the solar warmth of its rays is exchanged with that of its new companion. And ever increasing attraction urges them nearer together; when just as it seems impossible that they should remain apart, their motion, hastened by this mutual influence, carries one beyond the other. They separate, never again to approach; each, as before, describes a solitary path, but each a very different course from that which but for the other it would have pursued. Such an encounter is not entirely matter of fancy, for in at least one instance astronomers find indications that something like this has been matter of history.

Mr. J. S. Cornue, the contractor, has finished the extension of the Denver &amp; Rio Grande from Poncha Springs to Maysville. There was much rejoicing at Maysville and the first train was received amid the firing of anvils, blowing of whistles and the cheers of the inhabitants.

We learn from reliable sources that all of the Colorado Springs parties have disposed of their interest in the noted Robert E. Lee mine at Leadville. Messrs. J. Y. Marshall, L. D. Roubush and various other eastern parties are the purchasers. We are unable to state what amount of money was realized by the sale.

Mr. J. D. Macklin returned Sunday from Southern New Mexico, where he and several of his friends have been engaged in mining pursuits during the winter. Mr. Macklin informs us that he was forced to leave that country by the Indians. He, with two companions were camped in the Ladopne mountain, about sixty miles from Socorro. One day a runner was sent from Socorro to the camp to notify them that the Apaches were lurking in their vicinity and that it would be advisable for them to come to Socorro for protection. They at once started, not even taking time to secure their horses which had strayed some distance from camp. They left their camp and all their effects behind in their anxiety to get out of the country. By following the mountains they managed to keep under cover and reached Socorro in safety. On several occasions they saw small bands of Apaches but by exercising precaution they managed to elude the red skins.



## A LOST CHILD.

A Little Girl Nine Years Old Wandering Around from Two o'clock in the Afternoon Until Two at Night.

About five o'clock Sunday afternoon it was reported about the city that a young idiotic child about nine years old had strayed from its home on East Pike's Peak avenue and no trace of it could be found. Mr. Thomas Sullivan, the father of the child, notified the city officers of the fact and a diligent search was at once commenced. It was learned that the child had been seen playing in the vicinity of Mr. T. E. Johnson's house, on East Huerfano street, during the latter part of the afternoon. The officers and a number of others followed Shook's run, up and down thinking perhaps that the little girl had fallen into the creek and been drowned. The search was kept up continuously until darkness baffled their efforts. After dark a cryer with bell in hand passed through every street in the city crying "lost child," and by nine o'clock it was generally known throughout the city that the child was lost. It was comparatively useless for any one to attempt to hunt the child after dark although many did so. Officer Tell, while at the Spaulding house, learned from one of the boarders that a small child comparing in size and description to the one lost had been seen to pass the hotel about six o'clock on its way down Tejon street. The child had in its hand a large cane which it was dragging along by its side. It was subsequently learned from the parents that the little girl had taken a cane used by her father from the house so the searchers had some clue to work on.

At twelve o'clock no tidings had been received of the lost child, and the parents were almost frantic with grief, knowing as they did, that the little girl would not be able to tell who her parents were or where they lived. At two o'clock a gentleman accompanied by Officer Tell appeared at the house of the disconsolate parents with the child in his possession. It appears that the little girl was found on the Pueblo road about five miles south of the city by Mr. J. L. Overton at seven o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Overton was on his way from Fountain to this city, and it was by mere chance that he noticed her at all as she was fifty or sixty yards from the road and it was quite dark at the time. He took her to Mr. Carbaugh's house on Lamb ranch where she was provided with supper. They soon ascertained that the child was not in her right mind as all efforts made to learn who she was or where she lived were of no avail. As Mr. Carbaugh expected to come to this city for the purpose of bringing his son to the three o'clock train Mr. Overton left the child in his possession, thinking that he could bring her home with him and if possible find her parents, or at least some clue to their whereabouts. Upon his arrival, which was about half past one yesterday morning, Mr. Carbaugh at once applied to the officers for information, and learning the particulars, he lost no time in taking the child to her house. When the wagon drove up to the house the disconsolate mother was seen standing in the street peering out into the darkness in hopes of seeing, or at least hearing some faint cry from the lost child. Her happiness can little be imagined when the little girl was placed in her arms safe and sound. She was so overcome by excitement that for a few moments she thought never occurred to her that she owed to the recovery of her child everlasting gratitude.

## Selecting a Track for the Tournament.

The committee consisting of Messrs Waters and O'Brien of Hose company No. 1, Messrs. Courter and Clark of Jacksons No. 2, and Messrs. Marvin and Platt of the Hook and Ladder company, appointed at the last regular meeting of the fire department to select the track for the state tournament, met on Sunday and chose the ground. Each member of the committee had formed his own conclusions as to which street was best adapted for the track. Some wanted it on Tejon some on Nevada avenue and others on Vasatch avenue but it was finally settled that Nevada avenue was the best and most convenient street. The track will extend from the Court House on the corner of Kiowa street to the alley just in the rear of the engine house. A connection will be made with the main pipe running in the alley between Tejon and Nevada leading out to Nevada where a hydrant will be placed for the use of the fire companies. Work will be at once commenced on the grading of the track in order to have it in a good condition at the time of the tournament. Mr. John Courter has agreed to contribute five days' work with two teams and if some others will do likewise the track can soon be graded and with but little expense.

The Printer Boy mine at Leadville is said to be one of the richest and most promising mines in the carbonate camp. Mr. D. S. Cover, the manager of this valuable property, was in the city yesterday and had in his possession some of the gold taken from the mine. The mine is located in the Carbonate hills only a short distance above where the rich placer diggings were located and the vein from which the gold is taken is ten feet in width. The property is owned principally by Colorado Springs parties, among whom are the following: Messrs. R. F. Webb, L. K. Bass, E. J. Eaton, John Potter, J. M. Sigfus, Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell and D. S. Cover.

## A NEW INCORPORATION.

The Organization of the Peerless Mining, Reduction and Town Site Company.

On the 16th inst. the following incorporators of the Peerless Mining, Reduction and Town Site Company met in this city for organization, to wit: James H. B. McFerran, D. W. Robbins, Edward E. Hooker, Charles Walker, Daniel Durkee, James West, Fleming Neff and W. H. McIntyre. Fleming Neff, George W. Trimble and A. V. Hunter, incorporators, were absent. An organization was effected by the election of James H. B. McFerran as president; Daniel Durkee, vice president; Edward E. Hooker, secretary; W. H. McIntyre, treasurer, and Charles Walker, superintendent.

The capital stock of the company is one million and a half of dollars, non assessable, and divided into one hundred and fifty thousand shares, of the par value of ten dollars each; five hundred thousand of which was set aside for working purposes, of which ninety thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot by the incorporators. The corporate property consists of the Peerless mines, East Leadville, smelting works, and town site of East Leadville, in Horse Shoe Gulch, Park county, Colorado. Mr. Walker, the superintendent, informs us that the company intend to begin operations in the early spring, both in mining and reducing ores. This is a good corporation.

The financial and business standing of the incorporators will command the respect of all who know them. For energy and business capacity, Mr. Walker, the superintendent, stands unsurpassed.

The principal office of the company is located in this city, with a branch office at East Leadville, where the principal operations of the company will be carried on. From the prospectus handed to us by the secretary of the company, we gain the following information, in reference to the corporate property of the company its location, advantage, etc.:

The corporate property of the company consists of the Peerless mine, the Peerless Maude mine, the concentration and reduction works at East Leadville; a steam saw mill, the town site of East Leadville and its addition consisting of eighty acres of land and 120 acres of land, offices, dwelling houses, blacksmith shop and stables. The Peerless and Peerless Maude mines are located on the summit of Park range, at the head of Horse Shoe gulch, about six miles east of Leadville, in Park county, Colorado.

The Peerless mine is developed by a shaft four by six feet, and forty five feet deep, which runs into and through a chamber thirty five feet in length along the vein of mineral and twenty five feet in width across the vein and is twelve feet in height, the whole excavation being mineral bearing. There is a so tunnel four by six feet entering through the blacksmith shop, under cover, which is one hundred and thirty five feet in length, more than half the distance being through mineral traversed by a tramway with an iron car running into the chamber which is thirty five feet deep from the bottom to the top of the shaft.

The buildings on the mines consist of boarding house, blacksmith shop and store house.

The Peerless Maude mine is on the extension of the Peerless mine and developed by a shaft four by six feet, forty two feet in depth and timbered throughout.

A large quantity of ore was taken out of the Peerless mine last season, and reduced at the smelting works, producing sixty tons of bullion of the net value of one hundred and thirty three dollars per ton.

The mill runs of the ore produced from fifteen to fifty ounces in silver, and from forty to fifty per cent of lead to the ton and indicated that the ore improved in silver in the depth attained in the mine from three to five dollars per ton. The mineral in the mine consists of carbonate of lead, galena, grey copper and quartz, bearing gold and silver.

The concentration and reduction works are located at the town of East Leadville, five miles east of the Peerless mine, and connected therewith by a wagon road. The works are enclosed with substantial buildings, the principal of which is covered with corrugated iron roofing, and consists of ore houses and crushing room, sampling and charging floors, roasting floors, coke and coal sheds, up stairs, and engine bower, concentrating and blast furnace rooms, down stairs. The machinery consists of a forty five horse power engine, and a tubular boiler of fifty horse power, a four and a half inch Baker blower, Cornish rolls, and sizes with shafting pulleys, belting, pipe connections and tools complete, all nearly new, together with a thirty-five ton crusher, a wet and dry concentrator and blast furnace, with water jackets, teveyers and pipe connections complete, with ample water supply. The saw mill with independent engine and boiler of twelve horse power has the capacity of over five thousand feet of lumber per day; is nearly new and cut alone three hundred thousand feet of lumber last season.

The town of East Leadville is situated in a beautiful park, traversed by running streams of pure water, sufficient for all purposes, and surrounded by wood land, and sheltered by the mountains, and is being built up and contains over twenty buildings consisting of stores, hotels, blacksmith shop, dwelling houses, with company offices and buildings.

The town site and its addition is laid out on eighty acres of land and lots are in demand, and selling at from twenty five to one hundred and fifty dollars each.

There is a good wagon road from the works to the railroad depot, a distance of about ten miles. In addition to the Peerless ores, the high grade ores from the Park range, Sacramento and Horseshoe gulches, will seek reduction at said works, because of convenience in reduction, as well as the available lead ores of the Peerless mines, as there is no other known body of lead ore in composition in reduction.

Iron ore and limestone suitable for fluxing, can now be had in the vicinity of the works at a reasonable cost.

The city of Leadville is located on the western slope of Park range and the town of East Leadville about due east, on the eastern slope of said range, and is about three miles east of the main range.

## Personal.

Mr. C. A. Sigler returned from St. Louis Sunday, where he has been taking a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical college.

Sheriff Smith and family returned from their eastern trip on the owl train Sunday morning. Mr. Smith says that they encountered considerable cold and disagreeable weather during their absence.

Mr. J. P. McMillan will travel through southern Colorado and New Mexico for the branch grocery house of Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co., recently established in Denver. Mr. McMillan will no doubt prove to be a valuable salesman, as he is thoroughly conversant with the business, as well as a popular and courteous gentleman.

Mr. W. W. Hungerford left for Texas yesterday to assume the general management of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande railroad, now being constructed from Corpus Christi to Laredo, on the Mexican border. Mr. Hungerford, since his connection with the Denver & Rio Grande as superintendent, has won many friends and proved himself to be a competent and popular railroad man.

Dr. Isaac Davis, of Manitou, is sinking a soda water well opposite his residence in that place.

Sheriff Smith brought back with him one of the men indicted at the last term of the district court for participating in the whipping of Erickson last spring. He was found in Missouri and placed under arrest.

## From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. S. E. Sessions, the contractor, was busy yesterday placing the truss roof on the new M. E. church, corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street.

Deputy U. S. Marshal L. C. Dana yesterday summoned the following list of U. S. petit jurors from El Paso county, to appear before the U. S. district court for the district of Colorado, at Pueblo, in said district, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m.:

Matt France, C. B. Lamborn, N. S. Culver, A. G. Lincoln, E. E. Hooker, W. B. Sherman.

At a meeting of St. Andrew's Ladies Aid Society, held at the Cliff House, Manitou, on the afternoon of Monday, February 21, 1881, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, to wit:

"All the members of this society recognize the kindness and charity of the Young People's Society of Grace Church, Colorado Springs, while returning their sincere thanks for the entertainment of the 17th inst. which has resulted in a substantial benefit to St. Andrew's church, pray that you may be duly rewarded for your Christian courtesy and kindness."

Mrs. E. E. Nichols, Pres't.

By Mrs. E. D. Sabine, Sec'y.

## OUT WEST.

Gunnison City wants the electric light.

Saguache claims to have doubled its population since the enumeration for the census in June.

Coasting, among the young ladies and gentlemen of the village, as well as among the urchins, is the favorite evening sport at Pitkin.

Paradoxical as it may appear, when the five moons appeared on the night of the 14th, Colorado Springs was the only town in the state where the people thought they'd got 'em.

A telephone lecture and entertainment was recently given by Golden. The music was played in Denver, seventeen miles away, and was distinctly heard in the Golden hall.

Colorado's band, in camp near the White river, are buying ammunition wherever they can, and are pronounced in their declarations that they will not leave their country.

The state penitentiary has sent for \$200 worth of books for the convicts, the money having been raised by admission fees of 25 cents each charged to visitors. Liberal deductions in the price of books were made to the institution by Harper Bros.

The tracklayers on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad are putting down the rails at the rate of half a mile per day, and are bound by the terms of contract, to lay track at the rate of two miles per day after the snow leaves. At this rate it will not take long to reach Durango.

## A Slippery Transaction.

It is generally conceded by the public as well as some of the bondsmen, that G. H. Potter, the young man who figured so prominently in the police courts last week, has left the city. Several little transactions of his have come to the surface since his departure that shows the young man up in the right light. Not only has he beat the merchants out of various sums of money, but he has also beat the persons who befriended him in time of trouble and tribulation. It will be remembered that during the trial one of the witnesses stated that Potter had given him an order to redeem certain jewelry which he had pawned. The jewelry referred to was pawned to a certain gentleman, whose name we will forbear mentioning, for the sum of \$40. Among other articles pawned was what Potter represented to be a diamond pin of no little value. He seemed to prize it highly and in speaking of it said that it was a heirloom in his family and had been handed down from father to son for the past generation. The gentleman to whom the pin had been pawned placed entire reliance in Mr. Potter's representations and took it for granted that the security was sufficient to cover the amount of money loaned. Yesterday two gentlemen to whom Potter was owing some money resolved to redeem the jewelry from the first named gentleman for the purpose of securing their indebtedness. The resolution was carried into effect and the jewelry was placed in their possession upon the payment of \$40, the amount originally loaned on it. Shortly after obtaining it they took it to one of the jewelry stores for the purpose of getting an estimate of its valuation. They were fully aware that with the exception of the diamond pin that but little valuation could be placed on the remainder of the articles. Imagine their chagrin when the jeweler told them that the pin when new had been purchased for the sum of three dollars. "I am prepared to swear to that," said the jeweler, "for I sold it to Potter myself for that price and regret to say that I never got my pay for it either." It is useless to say that more thoroughly disgusted gentlemen were not to be seen upon the street yesterday, for in trying to get out of the mud they had precipitated themselves in the mire. We are also informed that Potter succeeded in gaining the unsuspecting confidence of several of his lady friends, who out of sympathy lent him money.

Messrs. Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell left for Leadville on the morning express yesterday. The object of their visit is to settle up the affairs of the Robert E. Lee and investigate into the condition of the Printer Boy mine, in which they are interested.

## Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

North End Improvement company to Robert F. Weitzel, lot 2 block 207, addition No. 1, \$1,000.

Colorado Springs company to Lizzie Clark, lot 13 block 302, addition No. 2, 50.

David Stephens to Alice Maude Stephens, part of lot 16, block 246, addition No. 1, 500.

Benjamin Laughlin to Taty O'Doak, n. h. lot 11 and 12, block 2, Rogers' addition, 125.

Alice M. Kishway to Margaret A. Snyder, 37 ft of lots 15 and 16, block 276, addition No. 1, 400.

W. D. Stowell to Mary J. Dufield, 1 acre n. e. of city, 700.

S. J. Carithers to Effie Carithers, lots 8 and 9, block 123, 300.

Wm. N. Gray to Margaret Williamson, n. 205 ft of lots 3 and 4, block 92, 2,900.

Sarah T. Marx to J. H. Barlow, lot 5, block 22, 700.

Sarah M. Conklin to George Beahen, lot 24, block 73, 4,500.

Sarah Collins to C. F. Niece, lot 5, Humphreys & Sumner's sub division, block 256, addition No. 1, 150.

Elizabeth T. Wolfe to C. F. Todd, lot 23, block 245, addition No. 1, 125.

Edward Stephenson to M. S. Mackenzie, Robinson, part of lot 16, block 276, addition No. 1, 500.

Wm. Stark to Theodore Denhardt, lot 14, block 266, addition No. 1, 700.

M. L. DeCoursey, trustee, to Emma A. Quakenbush, lot 18, block 269, addition No. 1, 75.

Geo. W. Thomas to Julius Way, lot 11, block 33, 500.

Chas. Halliwell to A. M. Merriam, lots 9 and 10 in Halliwell's sub, block 212, addition number 1, and lots 20 and 22 in Edgerton's sub division, block 224, addition number 1, 802.

Hannah B. Warren et al. to R. B. Coulson, lot 11, block 275, addition number 1, 800.

Hannah M. Johnson to the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company, lot 10, block P, Manitou, 4,000.

Sophia M. Treadwell to Henry Coby, lot 26, block 157, Colorado City, 35.

Emily A. Crowell to Susan J. Wood, lot 12, block 63, 2,000.

John M. Oakes and Daniel C. Oakes to John B. Bennett, 1,000 acres in section 33, township 10, range 67, and in section 38, township 11, range 67, 6,000.

F. L. Martin to Ripley & Wright the northwest q. of the southeast q. of section 20, township 14, range 63, 40 acres, 500.

L. D. Combs to Perla N. Holcomb, the ranch called the May ranch on Chry-gane creek, 4,500.

Anastasia M. Flanagan to Maria Speck, lot 23, block 157, Colorado City, 60.

Mattie A. Kinsman to George H. Stewart, lot 1, block 196, Colorado City, 15.

C. H. White to Adelaide L. Ward, lot 23, block A, Manitou, 500.

## LEADVILLE.

The old Carbonate and Shamrock Mines—Good Mobs Yet—Manipulated At—A Purpose.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.  
LEADVILLE, February 26.—The property of the Leadville Consolidated Mining company embraces the Carbonate and Shamrock mines, which were among the oldest locations on Carbonate Hill. It will be remembered that Messrs. Hallock & Cooper formerly owned the Carbonate, together with one half the Shamrock, the other half being owned by Tom Wells. After taking out a small bonanza from the Carbonate, Messrs. H. & C. sold their entire interest in both mines to the Leadville company. Tom Wells also disposed of his half interest in the Shamrock to the company for \$40,000. Cooper, retired to pastures green, while Hallock and Wells invested their gains largely in mining and other interest about Leadville and neighboring camps. The Leadville company made fine surface improvements and for several months paid regular dividends from the production of the mine. Then production nearly closed and the company ran in debt. The management was changed, O. H. Harker being placed in charge. He succeeded in paying off a large portion of the indebtedness, but there seems to have been no disposition of late to thoroughly develop the mine. Harker is experienced and able, and probably could find the ore bodies known to still exist in the Carbonate if instructed so to do. A straight line, running centrally through a wave line will naturally leave a portion of the wave line above and a portion below. Imagine the straight line a drift, the wave an ore vein, and you have the situation. The ore has been cut along the several levels and not always followed. The Shamrock has promising ground never opened at all. Were a systematic effort made to open up the whole property, there is no doubt that the results would be extremely satisfactory. Why has it not been done? The Leadville Consolidated is capitalized at \$2,000,000, 100,000 shares of \$20 each. For some time back, until very recently, the market value of these shares ranged from forty five to fifty cents in Wall street. It was expected by interested parties that the decline would be still greater, but it is hard to "bear" stocks in a rising market, and the report of a new find has doubled the value of Leadville in spite of efforts to prevent it. Or it may be that the purpose in keeping the stock down has been effected, and that hereafter the mine will be worked for what is in it. If so, we may soon expect to record regular shipments from the Carbonate as of old. Some day this mine will do its part toward disproving the exhaustion theory of our enemies. Let us suppose that this mine had been honestly worked from the start, its production would have been regular to the present date, its stock would have been at par, and its record would have assisted materially to sustain the confidence of capital in the permanency of Leadville mines. It has been handled in precisely the best manner to produce a contrary effect.

J. L. Loomis.

## Personal.

Mrs. J. H. Hammond has gone to San Jose, California, where she expects to remain until the first of May.

Mr. Herman Dow returned yesterday after an absence of several weeks spent with friends in eastern Kansas.

The Hon. E. C. Monk, of the firm of Monk & Ingalls, left yesterday on a visit to his home in Massachusetts.

Major Garner, of the Denver & Rio Grande, accompanied by his wife, went east via the Santa Fe route yesterday.

Mr. G. J. Garvine will assume the duties of train master and chief train dispatcher of the Denver & Rio Grande, with headquarters at Pueblo.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Kennedy came up from Silver Cliff on the owl train yesterday morning on a visit to Mrs. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Hudson.

Senator Stubbs and Representative Barker returned from Denver Tuesday, after proceedings in the Arapahoe assessment investigation have been postponed until the 31st.

Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, returned Tuesday from an extended visit to friends in Iowa and New York state. He says that Colorado with all her disagreeable weather cannot hold a candle to what he has experienced during his absence.

Mr. C. W. Bradley, formerly train dispatcher at Pueblo, has been appointed superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande in place of Mr. W. W. Hungerford, who was transferred to the general management of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande road in Texas. The appointment took effect on the 22d.

Mr. W. E. Thurber, for some time past chief clerk in auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed auditor of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande road now in the course of construction in Texas, and starts for his new field of duty this morning. He will be accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, also of the auditor's office.

People are coming to Leadville much earlier this year than usual. The trains entering the state are already filled to the fullest capacity.

## Black Sheep of Australia.

Mr. Charles Darwin, the American Stockman communicates to Nature the following extract of a letter from Mr. Sanderson, of Chilkent, which seems to explain the reason for raising and scattering black sheep among flocks of white ones on ranches in Australia. Mr. Sanderson writes: "In the early days, before fences were erected and when shepherds had charge of very large flocks (occasionally four thousand or five thousand), it was important to have a few sheep easily noticed among the rest, and hence the value of a certain number of black or partly black sheep, so that colored lambs were their carefully preserved. It was easy to count ten or a dozen white sheep in a flock, and when one was missing it was pretty safe to conclude that a good many had strayed with it, so that the shepherd really kept count of his flock by counting his 'speckled' sheep. As fences were erected the flocks were made smaller, and the necessity for having the spotted sheep passed away. Their wool also being of small value, the practice soon grew of killing them off as lambs, or young that they had small chance of breeding, and it surprised me how, at the end of my sheep farming experience of about eight years, the percentage of colored lambs produced was so much smaller than at the beginning. As the quantity of colored wool from Australia seems to have much diminished, the above experience would appear to be general."

We were yesterday shown a handsome specimen of feldspar alabaster taken from Pickett's cave in William's canon. It was found by the Rev. W. D. Westervelt, of Manitou, and is now on exhibition at Ratliff's museum on Pike's Peak avenue. It was found in one of the inner and heretofore unexplored chambers of the cave and is composed of crystalline carbonate of lime and gypsum. It is similar in appearance to Tuscan alabaster, from which sleek buttons and other ornaments are made, although not as hard. We are informed that several of the chambers of the cave are incrustated with this alabaster.

One of the crystallized specimens is said to be nearly four feet in length and to weigh over 100 pounds. It will be taken out of the cave in as healthy a condition as possible and presented to Colorado college.

## Real Estate.

The transfers reported this week show a continued state of healthy demand for property, both in city and country, and foot up as follows:

Colorado Springs lots	\$10,227
Manitou	4,950
Colorado City	4,700
County property	11,000
Total	\$31,877

Government patents for 645 acres of land were also placed on record.

The Leadville Opera company will probably appear in Court House hall for two nights during the first week in March.

The Record says that the meaning of the word Durango is "coming together."

## Snow Troubles in London.

London Times.

Almost universally the domestic water supply has been cut off, so that the standpipes which were at length put up in the streets by the water companies were immediately thronged by shivering messengers, carrying vessels of all descriptions for the conveyance of the precious fluid. To these, which if not the necessary commodities of severe frost, were at least not very marvelous occurrences, must be added the damage done by the drifting of snow through the interstices between the slates or tiles of roofs, so that it gained free admission to the interior spaces. Even where these interior spaces were accessible from the upper rooms by trap doors in their ceilings, the snow could not be entirely removed from the angles; and in the more numerous cases in which no trap doors existed, the deposit could not be approached at all, and had to soak through the ceilings into the rooms below as soon as it was liquified by the thaw. In one instance, it is said that no less than forty pounds weight of snow was taken away from under a single roof; and where the accumulation could not be removed, the damage to the walls and ceilings beneath has been proportionately great.

# ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 1/2 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. D. Dawsey & Co., 48 Dey St., New York.

Tonic.—Increasing the strength, expelling the force of debility, and restoring healthy functions. W. B. BROWN.

# Castoria—35 doses

35 doses. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for infants and young children.

# CENTAUINMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Swells, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

W. B. BROWN.



## A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

An Old Miner's Successful Attempt to end His Existence.

News was received in this city of the suicide of Mr. L. W. Cropper, an old and well known citizen of El Paso county who resided on his ranch near Bassett's mill. The first intimation received in this city was through a telegram sent to Dr. Kimball on Wednesday last which announced that Mr. Cropper had taken a dose of poison and requesting that the doctor come to the ranch as soon as possible. The patient was not dead when the doctor arrived there but was very low and the doctor discerned at a glance that it would be useless to attempt to save his life. Through the use of a galvanic battery the doctor managed to keep up artificial respiration and prolonged his life for several hours, but as soon as the electrical current was withdrawn death at once took place. It seems that Mr. Cropper took two doses of morphine, the first one being taken on Tuesday morning. This dose was not retained on the stomach and did not have the desired effect. On Tuesday night Mr. Cropper refused to eat any supper and sometime during the evening he again took another dose of the deadly drug which evidently caused his death. It was evident that Mr. Cropper had premeditated committing suicide for after his death the following letter was found in his room:

Having been for the last two years in declining health, attended with great depression of mind, I undertook a more active business to pursue to see if I could improve my health, which seemed for a while to have a good effect. A change of business came too soon for me to realize any sanguine hopes, and again I am prostrated and my energy paralyzed so much that life is a burden to me. The cause of my health failing so unexpectedly is something unknown to me. I will say to my children to take this reverse of fortune with fortitude. Hope you will meet with friends that will carry you through life's struggles with happiness and success is the wish of your unhappy father.

L. CROPPER.

It appears that self destruction has been a mania in the family of the deceased, for Mr. Cropper is the third brother that has died by his own hands, and it is said that his grandfather also ended his existence by cutting his throat. This is one of the instances where suicide has become an epidemic in the family. Mr. Cropper came to Colorado in 1859, and is a Hollander by birth. He is comparatively well known to all of the old timers in this city, who speak of him as being a quiet, intelligent and good citizen. He has lived in this country for nearly 21 years and was formerly extensively engaged in cattle raising, from which occupation he succeeded in accumulating considerable money and was said to be in independent circumstances. He has held the office of justice of the peace several times since he became a resident of the county. It is said that in 1874 he married his second wife, which marriage did not prove to be a happy one, for after living together about a year, his wife left him and returned east. Since this time Mr. Cropper has had many reverses in business, and has lost considerable of his property. He at times was very much depressed in spirits on account of sickness, and life had apparently become a burden to him. No inquest in the case is deemed necessary.

## The Sale of the Robert E. Lee.

Wednesday's Leadville Chronicle has the following in reference to the sale of the Robert E. Lee mine:

"The transfer of the Colorado Springs interest in the Robert E. Lee mine which was reported in the Chronicle is confirmed. Mr. J. Y. Marshall, who is one of the purchasers, in conversation with a reporter of the Denver Republican, said that negotiations were consummated on the 9th of the present month. He would not specially state the amount of the purchase money, but as near as could be ascertained it was in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars. By this sale the Colorado Springs syndicate—Messrs. Sigafus, Howbert, Humphreys and Crowell sever their connection with the property, and until such time as the stock of the company is placed as contemplated, Messrs. J. Y. Marshall, Homer Pennock and L. D. Roubush will be the sole owners. The Union Emma mine, which adjoins the Lee on the north, has been purchased by Lieutenant Governor Tabor by the same parties, and will be consolidated with the Lee in the stock organization. The capital stock of the Lee has been reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and while the single shares have been increased in number from 200,000 to 500,000, they are reduced from \$50 to \$10 each, and are consequently now saleable. The intention is to place the stock on the New York market at an early day. Although but little has been said of the Lee of late, it still retains its rank among the Leadville mines as a producer. It is now yielding about forty tons of ore per day, and its reserves are claimed to be very extensive. The new shaft which is being sunk has already struck iron, and a body of pay ore may be tapped at any day. Some of the workings of the mine have been injured by the flood of water in the Silver, but this difficulty will be overcome by provisions for drainage which are now being made. The purchase of the Emma is a judicious investment, and will result in greatly appreciating the stock of the Lee company, as the territory thus gained is among the most valuable that remains undeveloped on Fryer hill."

## FROM THE MINES.

An Interesting Letter from Our Gunnison Correspondent.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.  
RUBY CAMP, February 21, 1881.—For three weeks past I have been sticking close to my cabin, and during this time have seen or heard of little that is doing in other parts of the camp. I can, therefore, give but little of what is doing in the mines at this time.

A few days ago I went up to see the Micawber mine, belonging to the Douglas County Mining company, of Kansas. This mine, of which I have frequently spoken in former letters, is situated on the east side of Elk basin, and towards the head of the creek. It has now a shaft on the vein of near 50 feet in depth. The ore vein thus far has had an average thickness of over three feet, and there has been a constant improvement in the quality of the ore from the surface down to present workings. The mine is just inside the Ruby belt. The ore is fine grained galena and sulphurets of iron, some of it containing as high as sixty per cent. lead, and the few assays had show both the galena and the iron sulphurets to carry a fair proportion of silver. There are a number of equally promising claims in the same vicinity, but none are yet undeveloped. This find in the Micawber insures a lively season in Elk basin next summer.

The Lead Chief is said to show constant improvement with the further developments, and is producing rich ore.

From Chas. Deffenbaugh I learn that the Ruby Chief is turning out rich ore, and is as promising as when I last saw it, which is saying much.

The crocus tunnel, which is being run to open the Monte Christo at depth, is now in 200 feet; 100 feet to go yet before reaching the vein. The Monte Christo is the southwest extension of the Bullion King.

A good strike of ruby ore is said to have been made last week in Ruby basin, (head of Anthracite creek), in a claim between the Robert Emmet and the Chicoma. The ore is said to be very rich. This claim gave little encouragement on the surface.

The anthracite coals lying west of us appear to be drawing the attention of many of the railroad men of the east. Having had letters of inquiry in regard to this coal, I have taken pains to learn all that is yet known of its extent; there is no question in regard to its quality, it being fully equal to that of Pennsylvania. The veins, or perhaps the different portions of the same vein, vary in thickness from four to forty feet; the thickest being from eight to ten miles west of Irwin. The same coal is known to extend much farther west than north, on both sides of Anthracite creek, and along its tributaries. The same coal is found on the north side of the Elk mountains, on Rock creek, at which place the vein is sixty feet thick. How extensive it is on that side of the range, is not known. Croppings of large veins of coal were found on the tributaries of the North Gunnison, above the mouth of Anthracite creek, by prospectors last summer, but so far as I have been able to learn, none ascertained its nature. It is not known that the coals of the North Gunnison are anthracite. They are certainly not lignite, or they would not crop out so prominently as described to me.

Enough of the anthracite has already been found to render it practically inexhaustible; the extent and quantity is probably greater than in Pennsylvania. In time, and it may not be long, when this coal is reached by railroads from east, west, north and south, it is likely to be of greater value, and to give employment to more men, and more capital than the silver mines of these mountains, rich and extensive as they are now known to be. When the D. & R. G. road reaches this coal you will probably burn as much of it in Colorado Springs as of Canon City coal; it will go enough further to make up for the greater cost per ton. It is burned in Irwin this winter and gives the town a steady and a summer temperature within doors.

Sun dogs appear to have been of frequent occurrence during the present winter. All notices I have seen of these phenomena speak of them as, and I believe it is the universal belief, that they are the harbingers of extreme cold weather. This is not true as all may find by observation. Sun dogs never appear except in very cold weather and at such times as the cold is felt even more keenly than the thermometer would indicate.

The appearance of what is known as sun dogs or mock suns are caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from frost falling through the air. This frost differs from snow, in that it is the form of minute transparent scales. My observations show these ice particles to be formed only at the point of contact of currents of air of different degrees of temperature, the warmer being necessarily always above. The greater the difference in the temperature of the two strata of air the greater the fall of the ice particles and the more brilliant the dogs.

After the subsidence of a blizzard from the north, the cold air of which it was composed frequently settles over the land as far as it extended, and at such times the lowest temperature will be found in the lowest valleys, and it is at such times after remaining thus for a few days that the cold is most severely felt. This air, by reason of its greater density, clings to the earth's surface, and is not readily disturbed by currents passing over it. At such times should a current of air of a considerably higher temperature pass over the cold air which has settled in and filled the valleys, and the sky be clear or fair, the ice particles before mentioned will be formed and sun dogs appear and are therefore the harbingers of warm, not of cold weather, as the warm air current pressing above will in from one to three days, according to its force, mix with and carry away the cold stratum which had settled upon the surface of the earth.

In mountain valleys the phenomenon is of more frequent occurrence than in comparatively level countries, and here as in other places where I have seen it, I have never known it fail to be followed by warm weather in from one to three days. In these mountains I have known the change to come within a few hours. We had sun dogs Friday last. Since then the weather has been as mild and pleasant as could be expected at our altitude.

## Seized for Taxes.

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday has the following in reference to the seizure of the Little Pittsburgh mine: "The county treasurer, Richard Stanley, yesterday afternoon attached all the personal property of the Little Pittsburgh Consolidated Mining company for the non-payment of taxes due for the year 1880. Below will be found a complete statement of the amount due:

Amount of taxable personal property.....	\$1,500.00
Improvements on public lands.....	15,000.00
Total amount taxable per property.....	\$1,515.00
AMOUNT TAXES DUE.	
County tax.....	\$151.50
State tax.....	6,063.90
School tax.....	4,517.63
Road tax.....	6,063.90
State tax.....	6,063.90
Special school.....	8,119.68
Interest on bonds.....	1,515.88
	\$58,955.64

There has been paid on the above \$631.41, apportioned as follows: County, \$180.40; state, \$72.15; school, \$54.13; roads, \$72.16; state institutes, \$18.04; special school, \$216.41. Interest on bonds, \$18.04. The county treasurer placed Deputy Sheriff Miller with a squad of men in charge of the mine to guard the property. All the men at work in and about the mine are now out of employment. An inventory of the entire personal property of the company was made to day and the same advertised for sale. Should the company decline to take any action in the premises the effects will be sold in ten days from the date of the attachment. It has been authoritatively stated that the company will not replevin the property, but will allow it to be sold.

## Personal.

Judge T. A. McMorris came down from Leadville on the owl train yesterday morning.

Hon. L. K. Bass and Col. Charles B. Lamborn went south on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. Franc O. Wood and Sheriff Smith were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. J. E. McIntire filed the necessary bonds and assumed his duties as clerk of the district court on Tuesday last.

Col. John Wanless and wife returned from Denver yesterday. Mr. Wanless left last night for Cotopaxi and Leadville on a business trip.

Mr. J. P. Wells, formerly traveling auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande, has been appointed general passenger and freight agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, with headquarters at St. Louis, and left for his new field of duty yesterday.

The Denver & Rio Grande Express company have recently placed in their office opposite the Postoffice a handsome 4,000 pound burglar and fire proof safe made by the Diebold Safe and Lock company, of Canton, Ohio. Mr. O. Palmer, the gentlemanly and accommodating agent of the company, informs us that their business is increasing rapidly since the completion of satisfactory arrangements with all of the eastern roads for the transfer of the express matter. They now receive and send all eastern matter through the Wells, Fargo & Company's express which has one half of both the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas Pacific route.

The opera house is fast beginning to assume the full fledged appearance of a complete theatre. The carpenters are now busy constructing the gird iron, wing galleries and dressing rooms. Of the latter there are ten in number—three upon either side of the stage and four over the proscenium arch and private boxes. Mr. Courter has nearly finished placing the finishing coat of plaster on the auditorium and the building begins to present a finished appearance.

The tramp who was so severely burned in the shanty near the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot several weeks ago, was sent to Denver yesterday by County Commissioner France. It was at first thought that he would lose his feet in consequence of the burns but under careful medical treatment he has succeeded in regaining the use of them.

The Chicago Creek Gold and Silver Mining and Milling company have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Denver. The capital stock of the company has been placed at \$500,000, divided into 50,000 shares at \$10 each. Mr. A. S. Vorse, of this city, has been elected president of the company.

Several of the young men have come to the conclusion that Manitou is rather an expensive place in which to spend a holiday. They complain of the exorbitant prices charged by the Manitou justices for the privilege of galloping their steeds through the streets of that village. The boys tried their best to make his honor believe that their horses were runaway horses and could not be controlled, but their plea wouldn't wash. Own up that it cost you five dollars apiece and we won't say another word.

Messrs. A. N. Wheeler, Jack Piercy, Harvey Clement, Harry Hies, Percy Williams and Sergeant O'Keefe represented the Colorado Springs fire department at the ball given by the James Rice Hose company at Pueblo on Tuesday night. They all speak in flattering terms of the manner in which they were received and entertained by the fire laddies of our neighboring city.

Captain DeCoursey reports that he has sold, during the last ten days, the following real estate:

Improved town property.....	\$3,250
Unimproved do.....	4,425
Out of town do.....	700
Total.....	\$8,375

He states that the demand for desirable houses to rent is far beyond the supply. Why do not some of our capitalists build rows of neat cottages for renting purposes? The investment would pay handsomely.

The old folks will give a party in Court House hall this evening and it is predicted that all the old folks will have a right jolly old fashioned time. The dances on the programme will be of the ancient order and will of course include the Virginia reel and the fireman's dance.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Doyle in this morning's issue of the GAZETTE. Mr. Doyle will move or raise brick or wooden buildings at reasonable prices. He is now busy moving the Boulder villa, near Cascade avenue.

The warm sun of the past few days has started the grass to growing on the borders of the irrigating ditches and in some places it is nearly an inch in height. The buds on the cottonwood trees are rapidly swelling and it is predicted that we will have an early spring.

Captain DeCoursey yesterday afternoon sold the celebrated Brown hay ranch for \$11,000.

## Legends of the Wedding Ring.

From the Antiquary.

In the days well known to history as "once upon a time," a certain noble Roman youth was deeply engaged in the excitement of a game of ball. The occasion was an important one to him, for it was his wedding feast, but the play made him careless of a treasure that he ought to have guarded with the greatest affection. He took off his wedding ring and placed it upon the finger of a statue of Venus, to remain there until he should want it again. When, however, a few hours after he wished to take it, he found it to his dismay that the stony hand had become clenched, so that it was impossible to remove the ring. He now had to pay the penalty of his rashness, for he was constantly haunted by the figure, which kept whispering in his ear, "Embrace me, I am Venus whom you have wedded. I will never restore your ring."

The wretched youth continued to be followed by this disagreeable companion until, after much difficulty, he was able, with the assistance of a priest, to force the goddess to relinquish the ring, and then only was the young man free. This legend is widely spread, and has been popular under many forms; in some of these the Virgin Mary takes the place of Venus, and the owner of the ring having, by placing it upon the finger of a statue, become the betrothed of the Virgin, is obliged to renounce the world and enter a monastery. In another version a certain priest, desiring to enter the marriage state, seeks a license from the pope, who grants his request on condition that he shall first conciliate St. Agnes, who was not only the patroness of his own church but the special preserver of virgin chastity, by placing on the finger of her image an emerald ring, sent for the purpose by the sovereign pontiff himself. The priest does as he is directed, and places the ring on the fourth finger of the figure, but his astonishment is great when the hand which had been put forward to receive the ring is returned to its original position. Attempts to withdraw the ring are ineffectual, and the unfortunate priest realizes the disagreeable truth that he is contracted to St. Agnes and can marry no one else. These stories are peculiarly interesting as exhibiting the feeling which was universally entertained in old times, that wedding and betrothal rings possessed an inherent power and value in themselves, a belief which still lingers in some places.

## Fashions in the East.

Baltimore American.

I should take this to be an unfavorable locality for milliners and dress makers. The fashions of feminine garb have not changed since the day when Pharaoh's daughter found little Moses in the bulrushes, which event occurred, I am told, somewhere in this neighborhood. The dress is frequently of costly stuff, but the shape never changes, the same long veil mysteriously hitched over the bridge of the nose and falling to the feet; the same long and shapeless gown; the same ancient head gear—uglier, if possible, than the so-called bonnets of the Baltimore belle—and the same generally draggish appearance to which my eye had been accustomed in pictures of costumes of the country. The reason is obvious and exceedingly sensible: the men who can afford to have several wives, and the plainness of the female dress helps to keep down family expenses. But the men make up for it in showy and costly dress, laced and embroidered, and altogether stupendous—very dandified and brilliant and

## CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

## Parrish's Addition.

## GARDEN TRACTS

## RANCHES!

## Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

vagging, with a gravity of gracefulness that greatly amused me. In consequence of the veil and its concomitants I am unable to say whether the Egyptian ladies are pretty, although I have much critical ability in that direction; but I think I may venture to say that the Egyptian gentlemen are not of a very high order of beauty—that is, such of them as I saw—though I must give them credit for admirably courteous manners.

## Why the Prairies are Treeless.

A curious and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Numberless theories have been advanced by students in natural history why the great feeding grounds of the buffalo should be without arborescent vegetation, the principal one which is supported by distinguished authors being that of climatic influences. Mr. Meehan's theory is that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities the early Indians made it a practice to annually fire the high grass of the prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended greatly for their sustenance. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fire has swept until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they had become almost measureless. Mr. Meehan cited several instances of where trees had grown when the firing had been discontinued. The hypothesis was both pleasing and plausible, and has excited some discussion among the savants.

## Cupid and My Campaspe.

Cupid and My Campaspe played At cards for kisses, Cupid paid; He stakes his Quiver, Bow, and Arrows, His mother's doves, and teams of sparrows, Loses them, too; then down he throws The coral of his lippe, the rose Growing on his cheek (but none knows how), With these the crystal of his brow, And then the dimple of his chinne, All these did My Campaspe winne. At last he set her both his eyes; She won, and Cupid blind did rise. O, Lovel has shee done this to Thee? What shall (Alas!) become of Me? I. Y. Y.

## THE

## Gazette Bindery

Is now

## FULLY ESTABLISHED,

And its facilities for doing

## Work of Every Description

Are

## SUPERIOR

## To those of any Bindery

In the

## STATE OF COLORADO.

It is

## Under the Management

Of a

## COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

## Give Entire Satisfaction

To all who entrust work to his care.

## BLANK BOOKS

It is stated upon excellent authority that State Senator Wm H. Robertson will be named for the collector of the port of New York, and Judge Folger accepts the secretaryship of the treasury.

## MARRIED.

EASTERLY KENDALL.—In the M. E. church in this city, Sunday, February 20th, 1881, Rev. W. L. Slutz officiating, James P. Easterly, superintendent of public instruction in this court, and Miss Carrie Kendall, of this city.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, February 23, 1881:

Brown, Dr T M Richmond, Wm O  
Floor, Josiah Rumsey, W H  
Simon, Asher.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. I. PRICE, P. M.

## Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—  
Dried Alden.....13@15c  
Michigan sliced.....10@12½c  
Green apples.....5 50@6 00

BRAN—  
Colorado.....\$1 60@1 70 per cwt

BUTTER—  
Colorado ranch.....35@40c

CRACKERS—  
Premium soda.....10c  
Oyster.....12½c

CHEESE—  
Per pound.....20c

COFFEE—  
Rio.....25@30c  
Java, roasted.....40c  
Mocha.....12@15c

EGGS—  
State, candled, per doz.....30c  
Ranch, per doz.....35c

FLOUR—  
Per hundred.....\$3 60@3 75  
Buckwheat.....6@7 per bi

MEAT—  
Ham.....12½@15c  
Dry salt.....11@12½c  
Bacon.....12@13c  
Lard.....13@15c

RICE—  
Sandwich Island.....12c  
Carolina.....11@12½c  
SALT—  
Per barrel.....\$4 25@4 50

SUGAR—  
Granulated.....12½@13½c  
Extra C.....11½@12½c

STARCH—  
Pearl.....8c  
Silver gloss.....12½c

SYRUPS—  
Honey, per gallon.....\$1 00@1 20  
New Orleans.....90c@1 00  
Fine table.....90c@1 00

TEAS—  
Imperial.....75c@1 00  
Gunpowder.....75c@1 00  
Japan.....50c@1 00  
Oolong.....60c@1 00  
English Breakfast.....75c@1 00

VINEGAR—  
Pure cider, per gallon.....50@60c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—  
New Colorado.....\$2 25@2 30 per cw

HAY—  
Baled upland.....\$25@30 per ton

POTATOES—  
Pe cwt, new.....\$2 25@3 50

## SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss  
County of El Paso, ss

A. T. Smith, plaintiff,  
vs.  
Franklin E. Davenport, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting:

To Franklin E. Davenport, defendant:

You are hereby notified that you are in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, and in and for the county of El Paso, and a writ of habeas corpus has been issued by the court of the county of El Paso, and you are hereby notified that you are in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, and in and for the county of El Paso, and a writ of habeas corpus has been issued by the court of the county of El Paso, and you are hereby notified that you are in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, and in and for the county of El Paso, and a writ of habeas corpus has been issued by the court of the county of El Paso, and you are hereby notified that you are in an action brought against you by the above named 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PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone Disposed of \$1,800,000.

It will be remembered that the Colorado college of this city was the recipient of \$5,000 from Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., only a short time ago. From the Boston Advertiser of February 5th we clip the following statement of the donations made by Mrs. Stone to various educational and charitable institutions which will be found interesting:

The magnificent public gifts of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, of which mention has been made from time to time during the past few months, have now reached their full limit, and present a sum total of nearly \$1,800,000. This limit is defined by the fact that the estate of the donor's late husband, Daniel P. Stone, which amounted to upward of \$2,000,000, has now been fully distributed, excepting such comparatively small reservation as Mrs. Stone has made for her own support. The bequest of so great a sum mainly for public purposes, as well as the peculiar circumstances attending it, make appropriate, now that the generous deed is completed, some notice of those circumstances, and the persons more immediately concerned.

Mrs. Stone was a retired Boston merchant, who died at the age of eighty years, at Malden, August 14, 1878. He was born in Topham, Maine, and in early life was engaged in the retail dry goods business in Brunswick, in the same state. In this business he was quite successful, and about the year 1835 retired to Boston and established a dry goods jobbing trade, his store then and thereafter, so long as he remained in business, being on Kibby street. The firm at first was Bartlett & Stone, and later D. P. Stone & Co., and Stone & Page, the junior partner being Mr. Philip S. Page, who is a resident of Malden, and one of the trustees through whom the property has now been distributed. Mr. Stone retired from business about the year 1850, with a handsome property, which by shrewd and cautious investment gradually swelled to the sum already indicated, of \$2,000,000 and upward. One proof of the sagacity exercised in this investment is in the fact that the estate actually yielded about \$400,000 above its appraised value, and another is in the fact that out of \$800,000 in notes bearing the name of a single promisor, which comprised part of the estate, there was a loss in collection of not more than one per cent. Mr. Stone was of a quiet and retiring disposition, but a man of high integrity, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

The maiden name of Mr. Stone was Goodenow, and she is a sister of the late Judge Goodenow of Alfred, Maine. Mr. Stone was a regular attendant at the services, but not a member of the Congregational Church of Malden. His wife is a member of that church. They had no children. Some time prior to his decease the matter of the distribution of this large estate was agreed upon by the two in this way, that it should be distributed to educational, charitable or benevolent institutions, causes or objects. In case he should survive he would so dispose of it, and in case he should not it would by the terms of his will come into her full possession, and she in like manner was to see to its distribution. The will provided for some bequests to relatives, but so far as the residue and great bulk of the property is concerned did not impose any restrictions upon her, so that the gifts are practically hers, she having legally the full disposition of this residue. To this end the minor bequests having been met, the property was placed in the hands of three trustees, the Rev. W. H. Wilcox, D.D., Mr. Philip S. Page, above named, and Mr. Isaac M. Cutler. The Rev. Dr. Wilcox has stood in somewhat more intimate relations as an adviser of Mrs. Stone in this distribution than the other two, being a relative and her husband's trusted friend. The relation which either of these gentlemen held was only that of being custodian for the time being and adviser, Mrs. Stone having full control, and, as already stated, legal ownership of the property. The following is a statement of the several donations made as they have been published from time to time, the date of the first being October 29, 1878, and the last nine quite recently, the announcement having just been made:

- To Andover Seminary, professorship of the relations of Christianity to the secular sciences, \$53,000
- Amherst College, Stone professorship of biology, 50,000
- American Missionary Association for institutions at Nashville, Atlanta, Talladega, Tougaloo, and New Orleans, 150,000
- Bowdoin College, professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy, and to furnish Memorial Hall, 75,000
- Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 10,000
- Chicago Seminary, professorship of pastoral theology and special studies, 50,000
- Dartmouth College, Stone professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy, 35,000
- Durham College, Springfield, Mo., 57,500
- Fayetteville Academy, Me., 10,000
- Hallowell Classical School, Me., 10,000
- Hartford College, Clinton, N.Y., 30,000
- Iowa College, 25,000
- Ohio College, 50,000
- Andover Theological Seminary (additional), 100,000
- Wellesley College, Stone Hall, 100,000
- Woman's Board for Armenian College, Turkey, 25,000
- M.C.A. Boston, toward a new building, 45,000
- To relations and friends, about \$500,000
- To aid struggling churches and students, and have married homes, about \$150,000

Hampton Institute, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, 20,000	
Oliver College, Oliver, Mich., 20,000	
Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., 20,000	
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., 20,000	
Marquette College, Marquette, O., 20,000	
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., 20,000	
Robert College, Constantinople, 20,000	
Howard University, Washington, D.C., 25,000	
Berea College, Berea, Ky., 10,000	
New West Education Commission, 12,500	
Evangelical work in France, 15,000	
Drury College (additional), 20,000	
Doane College, Crete, Neb., 5,000	
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., 5,000	
Washburne College, Topeka, Kas., 5,000	
Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital (for permanent free bed), 5,000	
Boston City Missionary Society, 2,500	
Boston North End Mission, 2,500	
Boston Penitential Female Refuge, 1,000	
N. E. Female Moral Reform Society, 1,000	
Am Miss Association (final balance), 1,292	

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing in two volumes, an account of the three most recent world's fairs.

E. S. Holden, of U. S. Naval Observatory, has just prepared a biographical sketch of Sir William Herschel.

The next volume in the Golden Treasury series of Macmillan & Co. will be devoted to selections from Byron.

The demand for the January and February Wide Awake has been such that the publishers are issuing a second edition.

Harper & Brothers, of New York, have just published the life of Cicero by Anthony Trollope. It is called one of his best works.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, announce as nearly ready for publication the "Life and Letters of John Howard Raymond, late President of Vassar College."

Scribner's Monthly has renewed its prizes in wood engraving for amateur engravers for the coming year. Those who competed last year will be offered a special prize.

"History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab Moors," by Henry Coppee, has just been published by Little, Brown & Co. The book is brilliantly written and reads like a romance.

Housekeepers will be curious to see for themselves if Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has solved even a few of the difficulties of "The Servant Girl Question" in the "Little Classic" volume nearly ready at Houghton, Mifflin & Co's.

The March number of the International Review will have two timely articles on the Irish question. Mr. Justin McCarthy will write upon "The Irish Land Question." Mr. Leonard Courtney gives the conclusion to his January paper on "Ireland."

The third number of the Critic, ready the 12th inst., will contain a new legend from "Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris; a paper on London society, as illustrated by Endymion, by Julia Ward Howe; a sonnet by H. H. and a paper on Henri Regnault, by Emma Lazarus, with a portrait of the famous French painter.

The new version of the new Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation, and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be had at the extravagant price of \$10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of twenty-four hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 5,000 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt-top, will be sold for 60 cents, and out in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for \$1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book-Exchange, New York.

Business Goods.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made up at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

SKILLOTH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints. Without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by F. E. Robinson, 1300, city.

COLORADO COLLEGE. METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSAYING AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The professor in charge has been instructed to attend personally to such work as may be sent in by the public.

Lots of ore, weighing from one ton down, will be crushed and sampled, and all results will be guaranteed.

A portion of the crushed ore will be reserved when request is made, so that those who desire may check the work. The money received for assays will be refunded, and also the check assay paid for, if the results obtained by any reliable assayer do not confirm the work done at the College.

Samples may be left at the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., over First National bank, or large lots at the College. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Instruction in Assaying will be furnished at \$20 for a term of three months, and the cost of materials used by the student. Application may be made to

WM. STRIEBY, E. M. Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, Or to E. P. TENNEY, President, dwn 30 3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THOS. M. SKINNER, E. H. JEFFERSON, SKINNER & JEFFERSON, Engineers and Contractors. (Bridging a Specialty.) Room 11, Wells-Prewitt Bldg., Colorado Springs, dwn 28 ft

JOHN CAMPBELL, (Successor to Helm & Campbell) ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank, dwn 16 ft

JOHN C. FITNAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salida, (So. Arkansas), Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwn 8 ju

EDGAR T. ENSIGN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union, Office, Room 2, Wantless block, Pike's Peak Avenue, dwn 36 wlf

THE Gazette Bindery

Is now a modern and complete establishment for the binding of all kinds of books, pamphlets, etc. and is now a modern and complete establishment for the binding of all kinds of books, pamphlets, etc. and is now a modern and complete establishment for the binding of all kinds of books, pamphlets, etc.

FULLY ESTABLISHED, Denver & Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Nearly 800 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for Business and Pleasure Travel.

IN COLORADO

The only route embracing the Grandest and Choicest Scenery in Nature's repertoire.

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best road, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Butte, Oquirrh and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stages connect at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for all points NORTH, EAST & SOUTH.

Equipment Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Horton Reclining Chair Cars, and Observation Cars.

On daylight trains, through the Royal Gorge.

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents or to D. C. DODGE, General Ticket Agent, 320 Main Street, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE. A good toned, Price \$100.00. Address 1300, city.

Get the Best



H. T. O'BRIEN

Manufacturer of HARNESS, California Saddles

And TEXAS SADDLES.

Sent for Photograph of any priced Saddle desired.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

Is also done in the VERY BEST STYLE and at REASONABLE PRICES.

No. 39 South Tejon Street, Or Postoffice Box 1753, COLORADO SPRINGS. dwn 31m

VANE, CALVERT & CO'S PAINTS ON HAND.

GILES CRISSEY, DEALERS IN CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING PAPER, E.C.

Office and Yard, North Tejon Street, corner Bijou, COLORADO SPRINGS

LEE & COULEHAN, Dealers in Seed & Implements.

Agents for Peter Henderson's Celebrated Garden Seed.

Carry a full stock of ALFALFA, RED, TOP BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD GRASS and ONION SETS.

383 and 385 Wazee St., Denver, Colorado. Send for Price List. dwn 15 2m

Denver & Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Nearly 800 Miles in Operation.

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FOR SALE. A good toned, Price \$100.00. Address 1300, city.

WILLS & HALE, Successors to HALLOWELL & WILLS

DEALERS IN Real Estate of Every Description.

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Colorado Springs, v b 19 if Colorado.

IMMENSE CLOSING OUT SALE

OF DRY GOODS,

PREPARATORY TO THE OPENING OF OUR

NEW SPRING STOCK

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, ONE DOOR EAST OF TEJON ST.

FERRIS & JONES,

Successors to Edward Ferris,

Would respectfully ask the attention of buyers to the large and varied assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

The great event of the season in the dry goods line was the

OPENING OF THEIR IMMENSE BARGAIN COUNTER,

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 10

The variety is TOO GREAT to particularize, but we partially enumerate:

Fancy and staple dress goods down one-third to one-half.

Table linens, napkins and table covers down to 10 to 25 per cent.

Curtain goods, cretonnes and lace curtains down to 25 per cent.

One lot bed spreads down at 25 cents each.

One lot corsets down at 25 cents each.

Cheviot and wool shirts down to 20 to 33 1/2 per cent.

White blouses, slightly soiled, \$1.75 to \$4 per pair, half price.

Cardigan jackets, slacks and rubies down to 33 1/2 per cent.

Felt and wool skirts down 25 to 50 per cent.

Large assortment of lap robes down to 25 per cent.

Coats, cloaks and ulsters down \$1 to \$6 each.

Several lots gents' and ladies' underwear down to 30 per cent.

Flies in sets and caps and hats just half price.

Olds and ends in hosiery from one-half price up.

Cloths and cassimere for men's and boys' wear very low.

Dress buttons at 5 to 10 and 20 cents per dozen, worth 25, 40 and 50 cents.

Ladies' cloths and suitings very much reduced.

Ladies' gents' and children's linen handkerchiefs one-fourth off.

A variety of lace ties and fichus half price.

And very many other articles in such variety as would take double the space to specify.

We are also opening a fresh lot of

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS,

From 5 to 16 yards lengths, at from 50 cents to \$4 a remnant, and worth double the money.

The above advertisement is strictly a statement of facts. Everyone should see our BARGAIN AND REMNANT COUNTERS. Read this advertisement all through, and then come and inspect our stock. It will repay you for your trouble.

Very Respectfully FERRIS & JONES (SUCCESSORS TO EDWARD FERRIS) PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM dwn 6 6

TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR SALE!

WHEREAS, Henry Limbach, of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, by certain deed of trust dated February 24, 1879, and duly recorded, in the office of the county clerk of said county, on the 24th day of February, A.D. 1879, to book 27 of said county records, on page 216, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date for \$500, payable in two years after date, to book 27 of said county records, to the undersigned, C. J. Reynolds, trustee, all his premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or that trustees therein named, and may be lawful for said trustee, to advertise and sell the premises herein described, and as therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest due thereon, the trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same, and the interest due thereon, together with the costs of sale, I shall, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1881, at ten o'clock of the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all cash all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit:

These 1/2 of the NW 1/4, section 7, town 11, S. of range 66, containing forty acres. The 1/2 of the SE 1/4, sec. 13, and 1/2 of the SE 1/4, sec. 24, town 11, S. of range 67, containing one hundred and sixty acres. The 1/2 of the NW 1/4, sec. 15, and the NW 1/4 of sec. 16, town 11, S. of range 67, containing one hundred and fifty acres; and also lots in the town of Alamosa, in block seven, lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred.

The premises herein described, and as therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest due thereon, the trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same, and the interest due thereon, together with the costs of sale, I shall, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1881, at ten o'clock of the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all cash all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit:

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